

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 29.

JULY 24, 1914.

No. 30

PLAGUE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Public Health reports of last week gave data regarding five cases of human plague which had been recognized in New Orleans up to the time of going to press, and of three plague-infected rats which had been found. Since then there have been reported four more cases in man and three cases in rats.

Of the human cases, case 6 was in the person of H. S., female, 10 years of age, residence 523 Camp Street, taken sick July 16, right femoral bubo.

Case 7 was in the person of P. G., colored, female, 15 years of age, residence at 33 St. Philip Street, worked at Lattellier Phillips Paper Co., 611-621 South Front Street, taken sick July 12, left femoral bubo developed July 17.

Case 8 was in the person of C. J. L., male, 28 years of age, residence at 2845 Baronne Street, worked at clothing store 629 Canal Street, taken sick July 16, left femoral bubo.

Case 9 was in the person of R. S., female, age 73 years, residing at 532 Camp Street, taken sick July 20, grandmother of patient in case 6 and lived in the same house.

The three additional plague-infected rats were found at 525 South Peters Street, 424 South Rampart Street, and at Dumaine Street wharf, respectively.

In this report of July 23 Asst. Surg. Gen. W. C. Rucker states that at New Orleans overland and oversea outgoing quarantine measures are being carefully enforced to prevent the spread of the disease. Fumigation stations have been established at the west end and Spanish Fort for the purpose of freeing from rats all outgoing vessels from the old and new basins to intra and inter state points. The overland freight inspection consists of the inspection of cars to determine whether they are rat free and in rat-proof condition and the inspection of cargo prior to loading. Loading is conducted under observation of an inspector, the cars are sealed with lead seals and labeled with posters stating that they have been inspected and passed as rat free and are to be so considered so long as the seals remain unbroken.

So far as known the area bounded by Canal, Claiborne, and Louisiana Streets and the river is the worst infected.

Special precautions are being taken to maintain the municipal markets free from rats. Detailed attention is being given to the care, removal, and disposal of garbage, to remove from the rats this source of food supply and to make their trapping easier.

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

PREVALENCE DURING 1913 IN CITIES OF OVER 100,000.

DIPHTHERIA, LEPROSY, MALARIA, MEASLES, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, POLIOMYELITIS, RABIES, SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, TUBERCULOSIS, AND TYPHOID FEVER—CASES REPORTED, CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES.

In the Public Health Reports of April 3, 1914, there were published tables showing for the calendar year 1912 the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported in cities of the United States having an estimated population of 100,000 or more.

The data from which the tables were compiled were obtained from the health departments of the respective cities. It is believed that all the municipal health departments which were making a serious effort to obtain information of the occurrence of preventable diseases within their jurisdictions forwarded the data contained in their records.

It was apparent from the tables that some of the cities were much more successful in obtaining reports of the notifiable diseases than were others. This may have been due in certain instances to a greater efficiency on the part of the health departments, and in other instances to a more ready compliance with the law on the part of the practicing physicians.

The tables herewith contain similar data for the year 1913. The populations used in computing the case rates were those estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1913.

The excellent results being obtained by the health departments in certain cities in securing compliance with the requirements for the notification of communicable diseases are shown in the large numbers of cases reported in some instances as compared with the deaths registered from the same causes, and in the fatality rates computed from the cases notified and the deaths registered.

The reader should keep in mind that in the tables a high case rate, especially when accompanied by a low fatality rate, usually means that the health department is active and that the cases of the disease are being properly reported by the physicians, and not that the disease is more prevalent in that city than in others. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a city, that the physicians did not treat it in that city with the usual success, or that the morbidity reports were unduly incomplete. On the other hand

an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the city was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success, that the morbidity reports were exceptionally complete, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete, or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

Similar information of the prevalence of the notifiable diseases by States appeared in the Public Health Reports of January 16 and July 10, 1914.

SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES.

	Number of cases reported per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.			Fatality rates per 100 cases.	
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest. ¹
Diphtheria:			Diphtheria:		
Dayton, Ohio.....	7.036		Kansas City, Mo.....	18.23	
Detroit, Mich.....	5.165		Fall River, Mass.....	16.23	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4.606		Philadelphia, Pa.....	13.76	
Spokane, Wash.....		0.366	Bridgeport, Conn.....		1.11
Salt Lake City, Utah.....		.445	Birmingham, Ala.....		2.07
San Antonio, Tex.....		.461	Spokane, Wash.....		2.13
Measles:			Measles:		
Washington, D. C.....	16.413		Louisville, Ky.....	7.25	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	15.793		Bridgeport, Conn.....	5.94	
Birmingham, Ala.....	13.375		Fall River, Mass.....	5.14	
Paterson, N. J.....		.189	Denver, Colo.....		.40
Louisville, Ky.....		.592	Grand Rapids, Mich.....		.42
San Antonio, Tex.....		.623	Spokane, Wash.....		.42
Meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal):			Meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal):		
Birmingham, Ala.....	.480		Providence, R. I.....	100.00	
San Antonio, Tex.....	.361		Seattle, Wash.....	100.00	
Louisville, Ky.....	.296		New York, N. Y.....	87.07	
			Boston, Mass.....		7.69
Polioomyelitis (infantile paralysis):			Salt Lake City, Utah.....		28.57
Worcester, Mass.....	.236		Louisville, Ky.....		39.13
Providence, R. I.....	.175		Polioomyelitis (infantile paralysis):		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.125		Bridgeport, Conn.....	100.00	
			Nashville, Tenn.....	80.00	
Scarlet fever:			Hartford, Conn.....	75.00	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4.627		Providence, R. I.....		7.14
Chicago, Ill.....	4.522		Syracuse, N. Y.....		7.14
Denver, Colo.....	3.691		Pittsburgh, Pa.....		7.69
San Antonio, Tex.....		.271	Scarlet fever:		
New Orleans, La.....		.385	Cleveland, Ohio.....	11.35	
Seattle, Wash.....		.498	Spokane, Wash.....	8.86	
Smallpox:			Chicago, Ill.....	8.55	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5.600		Dayton, Ohio.....		.68
Spokane, Wash.....	2.863		Birmingham, Ala.....		.92
Toledo, Ohio.....	1.707		Louisville, Ky.....		1.04
Tuberculosis:			Smallpox:		
Albany, N. Y.....	5.618		New Orleans, La.....	6.45	
Newark, N. J.....	5.071		Chicago, Ill.....	.74	
Boston, Mass.....	4.827		Kansas City, Mo.....	.44	
Spokane, Wash.....		.764	Detroit, Mich.....	.19	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....		.994	Tuberculosis:		
Lowell, Mass.....		1.238	Syracuse, N. Y.....	92.35	
Typhoid fever:			Lowell, Mass.....	89.71	
Albany, N. Y.....	2.716		Spokane, Wash.....	86.74	
Nashville, Tenn.....	2.390		Seattle, Wash.....		31.28
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.909		Milwaukee, Wis.....		34.91
Bridgeport, Conn.....		.259	Boston, Mass.....		36.13
Omaha, Nebr.....		.290	Typhoid fever:		
Jersey City, N. J.....		.334	Kansas City, Mo.....	47.97	
			New Orleans, La.....	29.13	
			Milwaukee, Wis.....	29.03	
			Paterson, N. J.....		3.48
			Fall River, Mass.....		8.63
			Cincinnati, Ohio.....		9.02

¹ In cities in which at least one death was registered from the respective diseases.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.	722,465	2,203	156	3.013	7.08
Chicago, Ill.	2,344,018	8,593	969	3.666	11.28
Cleveland, Ohio.	622,699	2,868	230	4.606	8.02
Detroit, Mich.	520,586	2,689	273	5.166	10.15
New York, N. Y.	5,198,888	14,535	1,333	2.796	9.17
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,631,956	2,623	361	1.603	13.76
Pittsburgh, Pa.	557,773	1,684	208	3.019	12.35
St. Louis, Mo.	723,347	2,808	208	3.882	7.41
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	446,889	585	41	1.309	7.01
Cincinnati, Ohio.	398,452	882	53	2.214	6.01
Los Angeles, Cal.	412,466	537	42	1.302	7.82
Milwaukee, Wis.	408,683	1,059	139	2.591	13.13
Newark, N. J.	379,211	1,594	110	4.203	6.90
New Orleans, La.	355,958	1,249	112	3.509	8.97
San Francisco, Cal.	440,995	379	27	.859	7.12
Washington, D. C.	348,077	530	26	1.523	4.91
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Denver, Colo.	237,885	415	17	1.745	4.10
Indianapolis, Ind.	253,668	646	49	2.633	7.59
Jersey City, N. J.	287,709	677		2.353	
Kansas City, Mo.	273,943	181	33	.661	18.23
Louisville, Ky.	233,216	238	25	1.021	10.50
Providence, R. I.	240,156	891	69	3.710	7.74
Rochester, N. Y.	235,968	415	41	1.759	9.88
St. Paul, Minn.	231,533	611	42	2.639	6.87
Seattle, Wash.	295,226	229	12	.776	5.24
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,344	172	21	1.681	2.21
Birmingham, Ala.	158,200	145	3	.917	2.07
Bridgeport, Conn.	112,144	207	23	1.846	1.11
Cambridge, Mass.	109,045	219	14	2.008	6.39
Columbus, Ohio.	199,417	340	21	1.705	6.18
Dayton, Ohio.	122,679	859	40	7.036	4.66
Fall River, Mass.	123,982	191	31	1.541	16.23
Grand Rapids, Mich.	120,695	380	39	3.148	10.26
Lowell, Mass.	109,885	267	34	2.430	12.73
Nashville, Tenn.	113,822	91	7	.779	7.69
New Haven, Conn.	141,915	385	22	2.713	5.71
Omaha, Nebr.	131,093	179	23	1.365	12.85
Paterson, N. J.	132,236	218	15	1.649	6.88
Salt Lake City, Utah.	105,713	47	6	.445	12.77
San Antonio, Tex.	110,679	51	4	.461	7.84
Spokane, Wash.	128,327	47	1	.366	2.13
Syracuse, N. Y.	146,480	238	21	1.625	8.82
Toledo, Ohio.	180,412	296	40	2.541	13.51
Worcester, Mass.	154,941	369	33	2.382	8.94

LEPROSY.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:			
Boston, Mass.	722,465	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	622,699	1	.....
New York, N. Y.	5,198,888	1	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	723,347	1	.....
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:			
Los Angeles, Cal.	412,466	7	.....
New Orleans, La.	355,958	30	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	440,995	3	.....
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:			
Birmingham, Ala.	158,200	1	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	105,713	1	.....
San Antonio, Tex.	110,679	1	.....

REPORTED PREVAIENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

MALARIA.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:			
Boston, Mass.	722,465	28	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	622,699	5	.....
New York, N. Y.	5,198,888	.....	13
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,631,956	38	5
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:			
Milwaukee, Wis.	408,683	.....	1
Newark, N. J.	379,211	50	1
New Orleans, La.	355,958	.....	22
San Francisco, Cal. ¹	440,995	1	4
Washington, D. C.	348,077	.....	8
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:			
Indianapolis, Ind.	253,668	.....	2
Louisville, Ky.	233,216	29	.....
Providence, R. I.	240,156	.....	2
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:			
Birmingham, Ala.	158,200	.....	36
Lowell, Mass.	109,885	.....	1
Nashville, Tenn.	113,822	.....	9
San Antonio, Tex.	110,679	1	5
Toledo, Ohio.	180,412	.....	1
Worcester, Mass.	154,941	3	.....

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

MEASLES.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.	722,465	5,627	77	7.789	1.37
Chicago, Ill.	2,344,018	15,132	288	6.456	1.90
Cleveland, Ohio.	622,699	5,225	103	8.391	1.93
Detroit, Mich.	520,586	.....	61	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.	5,198,888	29,163	628	5.609	2.15
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,631,956	15,611	199	9.566	1.27
Pittsburgh, Pa.	557,773	7,444	153	3.346	2.06
St. Louis, Mo.	723,347	7,867	115	10.876	1.46
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	446,889	3,563	76	7.973	2.13
Cincinnati, Ohio.	398,452	3,025	67	7.592	2.21
Los Angeles, Cal.	412,466	6,514	39	15.793	.60
Milwaukee, Wis.	408,683	1,189	11	2.909	.93
Newark, N. J.	379,211	2,539	12	6.695	.47
New Orleans, La.	355,958	4,659	36	13.089	.79
San Francisco, Cal.	440,995	410	5	.930	1.22
Washington, D. C.	348,077	5,713	25	16.413	.44
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Denver, Colo.	237,885	746	3	3.136	.40
Indianapolis, Ind.	253,668	2,541	13	10.017	.51
Jersey City, N. J.	287,709	2,096	.....	7.285	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	273,943	2,940	57	10.732	1.94
Louisville, Ky.	233,216	138	10	.592	7.25
Providence, R. I. ¹	240,156	342	38	1.424	1.11
Rochester, N. Y.	235,968	742	17	3.144	2.29
St. Paul, Minn.	231,533	1,311	18	5.662	1.37
Seattle, Wash.	295,226	2,274	26	7.703	1.14
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,344	566	7	5.530	1.24
Birmingham, Ala.	158,200	2,116	12	13.375	.57
Bridgeport, Conn.	112,144	219	13	1.953	5.94
Cambridge, Mass.	109,045	1,085	12	9.950	1.11
Columbus, Ohio.	199,417	303	10	1.519	3.30
Dayton, Ohio.	122,079	299	.....	1.958	.....
Fall River, Mass.	123,982	662	34	5.339	5.14
Grand Rapids, Mich.	120,695	2,124	9	7.598	.42
Lowell, Mass.	109,885	619	7	5.633	1.13
Nashville, Tenn.	113,822	638	18	5.605	2.82
New Haven, Conn. ¹	141,915	323	3	2.276	.93
Paterson, N. J.	132,236	25	.....	.189	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	105,713	1,346	16	12.733	1.19
San Antonio, Tex.	110,679	69	1	.623	1.45
Spokane, Wash.	128,327	237	1	1.847	.42
Syracuse, N. Y.	146,480	1,953	23	13.333	1.18
Toledo, Ohio.	180,412	1,560	16	8.647	1.03
Worcester, Mass.	154,941	651	17	4.202	2.61

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL).

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.	722,465	52	4	0.072	7.69
Chicago, Ill.	2,344,018	51	58		
Cleveland, Ohio	622,699	71	53	.114	74.65
Detroit, Mich.	520,586		158		
New York, N. Y.	5,198,888	232	202	.045	87.07
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,631,956	22	161		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	557,773	18	12	.032	66.67
St. Louis, Mo.	723,347	41	35	.057	85.37
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	446,889	7	5	.016	71.43
Cincinnati, Ohio	398,452	96	62	.241	64.58
Los Angeles, Cal.	412,466	119	70	.289	58.82
Milwaukee, Wis.	408,683		25		
Newark, N. J.	379,211	17	8	.045	47.06
New Orleans, La.	355,958	83	47	.233	56.63
San Francisco, Cal.	440,995	19	12	.043	63.16
Washington, D. C.	348,077	4	3	.011	75.00
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Denver, Colo.	237,885	2	1	.009	50.00
Jersey City, N. J.	287,709	2		.007	
Kansas City, Mo.	273,943	72	60	.263	83.33
Louisville, Ky.	233,216	69	27	.296	39.13
Providence, R. I.	240,156	10	10	.042	100.00
Rochester, N. Y.	235,968	10	7	.042	70.00
Seattle, Wash.	295,226	1	1	.003	100.00
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Birmingham, Ala.	158,200	76	54	.480	71.05
Bridgeport, Conn.	112,144	6	8		
Columbus, Ohio	197,417	11	8	.055	72.73
Fall River, Mass.	123,982	3		.024	
Lowell, Mass.	109,885	13	10	.118	76.92
Nashville, Tenn.	113,822	25	10	.220	40.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	105,713	21	6	.199	28.57
San Antonio, Tex.	110,679	40	18	.361	45.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	146,480	4		.027	
Worcester, Mass.	154,941	7	4	.045	57.14

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.	722,465	47	7	0.065	14.89
Chicago, Ill.	2,344,018	24	3	.010	12.50
Cleveland, Ohio	622,699	34	8	.055	23.53
Detroit, Mich.	520,586		8		
New York, N. Y.	5,198,888	310	52	.060	16.77
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,631,956	24	6	.015	25.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	557,773	13	1	.023	7.69
St. Louis, Mo.	723,347	12	2	.017	16.67
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	446,889	17	3	.038	17.65
Cincinnati, Ohio	398,452	7	3	.018	42.86
Los Angeles, Cal.	412,466	19	2	.046	10.53
Milwaukee, Wis.	408,683		3		
Newark, N. J.	379,211	24	2	.063	8.33
New Orleans, La.	355,958	18		.051	
San Francisco, Cal.	440,995	5	3	.011	60.00
Washington, D. C.	348,077	5		.014	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Indianapolis, Ind.	253,668	11	4	.043	36.36
Jersey City, N. J.	287,709	7		.024	
Louisville, Ky.	233,216	2		.009	
Providence, R. I.	240,156	42	3	.175	7.14
Rochester, N. Y.	235,968	2	1	.008	50.00
St. Paul, Minn.	231,533	1		.004	
Seattle, Wash.	295,226	3	2	.010	66.67
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,344	2		.020	
Birmingham, Ala.	158,200	4	2	.025	50.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	112,144	2	2	.018	100.00
Cambridge, Mass.	109,045	7	2	.064	28.57
Columbus, Ohio	199,417	7		.035	

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Dayton, Ohio.....	122,079	.....	2	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	123,982	.....	3	.....	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	105,107	4	3	0.038	75.00
Nashville, Tenn.....	113,822	5	4	.044	80.00
Omaha, Nebr.....	131,093	.....	2	.....	.....
Paterson, N. J.....	132,236	2	.....	.015	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	105,713	13	.....	.123	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	128,327	1	.....	.008	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.....	146,480	14	1	.096	7.14
Worcester, Mass.....	154,941	21	.....	.236	.....

RABIES.

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Chicago, Ill.....	2,344,018	.....	2	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	622,699	.....	1	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	520,586	.....	1	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	5,198,888	8	3	0.002	100.00
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,631,956	1	3	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	723,347	72	8	.....	.....
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Los Angeles, Cal.....	412,460	1	1	.002	100.00
Newark, N. J.....	379,211	3	3	.008	100.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	440,995	3	3	.007	100.00
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Indianapolis, Ind.....	253,668	.....	2	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	287,709	1	.....	.003	.....
Providence, R. I.....	240,156	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.....	231,533	1	1	.004	100.00
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Birmingham, Ala.....	158,200	1	1	.006	100.00
Omaha, Nebr.....	131,093	1	1	.008	100.00
Paterson, N. J.....	132,236	1	1	.008	100.00

SCARLET FEVER.

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.....	722,465	1,900	77	2.630	4.05
Chicago, Ill.....	2,344,018	10,600	906	4.522	8.55
Cleveland, Ohio.....	622,699	1,040	118	1.670	11.35
Detroit, Mich.....	520,586	1,415	108	2.718	7.63
New York, N. Y.....	5,198,888	10,719	507	2.062	4.73
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,631,956	3,400	162	2.083	4.76
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	557,773	2,581	144	4.627	5.58
St. Louis, Mo.....	723,347	1,093	38	1.511	3.48
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.....	446,889	520	15	1.164	2.88
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	308,452	552	20	1.385	3.62
Los Angeles, Cal.....	412,466	396	11	.887	2.78
Milwaukee, Wis.....	408,683	904	49	2.212	5.42
Newark, N. J.....	379,211	1,036	26	2.732	2.51
New Orleans, La.....	355,958	137	2	.385	1.46
San Francisco, Cal.....	440,995	305	16	.692	5.25
Washington, D. C.....	348,077	556	13	1.597	2.34
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Denver, Colo.....	237,885	878	51	3.601	5.81
Indianapolis, Ind.....	253,668	575	12	2.267	2.09
Jersey City, N. J.....	287,709	567	.....	1.971	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	273,943	141	6	.515	3.66
Louisville, Ky.....	233,216	576	6	2.470	1.04
Providence, R. I.....	240,156	588	14	2.448	2.38
Rochester, N. Y.....	235,968	485	20	2.055	4.12
St. Paul, Minn.....	231,533	503	18	2.172	3.58
Seattle, Wash.....	295,226	147	7	.498	4.76
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.....	102,344	55	3	.537	5.45
Birmingham, Ala.....	158,200	109	1	.689	.92
Bridgeport, Conn.....	112,144	401	28	3.576	6.98
Cambridge, Mass.....	109,045	129	.....	1.183	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	190,417	308	9	1.545	2.92
Dayton, Ohio.....	122,079	146	1	1.196	.68
Fall River, Mass.....	123,982	417	20	3.363	4.80

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	120,695	379	22	3.140	5.80
Lowell, Mass.....	109,885	197	3	1.793	1.52
Nashville, Tenn.....	113,822	240	140	1.691	5.00
New Haven, Conn.....	141,915	250	13	1.907	5.20
Omaha, Nebr.....	131,093	151	2	1.134	1.32
Paterson, N. J.....	132,236	146	7	1.381	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	105,713	30	.....	.271	.....
San Antonio, Tex.....	110,679	79	7	.616	8.86
Spokane, Wash.....	128,327	338	18	2.307	5.33
Syracuse, N. Y.....	146,480	245	12	1.358	4.90
Toledo, Ohio.....	180,412	341	11	2.201	3.23
Worcester, Mass.....	154,941	.....	.....	.....	.....

SMALLPOX.

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.....	722,465	1	.....	0.001	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2,344,018	136	1	.058	0.74
Cleveland, Ohio.....	622,699	19	.....	.031	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	520,586	539	1	1.035	.19
New York, N. Y.....	5,198,888	20	.....	.004	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,631,956	19	.....	.012	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	557,773	2	.....	.004	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	723,347	28	.....	.039	.....
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.....	446,889	10	.....	.022	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	412,466	88	.....	.213	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	408,683	454	.....	1.111	.....
New Orleans, La.....	355,958	31	2	.087	6.45
San Francisco, Cal.....	440,995	38	.....	.086	.....
Washington, D. C.....	348,077	140	.....	.402	.....
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Denver, Colo.....	237,885	100	.....	.420	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	253,668	120	.....	.473	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	273,943	229	1	.836	.44
Louisville, Ky.....	233,216	161	.....	.690	.....
Providence, R. I.....	240,156	9	.....	.037	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	235,968	9	.....	.038	.....
St. Paul, Minn.....	231,533	310	.....	1.339	.....
Seattle, Wash.....	295,226	78	.....	.264	.....
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.....	102,344	21	.....	.205	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	158,200	189	.....	1.195	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	109,417	140	.....	.702	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	122,079	5	.....	.041	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	109,885	41	.....	.364	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	113,822	102	.....	.896	.....
New Haven, Conn.....	141,915	1	.....	.007	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	131,093	234	.....	.785	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	105,713	502	.....	5.600	.....
San Antonio, Tex.....	110,679	30	.....	.271	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	128,327	368	.....	2.868	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.....	146,480	7	.....	.048	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	180,412	308	.....	1.707	.....

TUBERCULOSIS.

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.....	722,465	3,487	1,260	4.827	36.13
Chicago, Ill.....	2,344,018	9,315	3,848	3.974	41.28
Cleveland, Ohio.....	622,699	1,489	701	2.391	47.08
Detroit, Mich.....	520,586	.....	595	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	5,198,888	22,671	10,031	4.361	44.25
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,631,956	4,783	2,606	2.931	54.48
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	557,773	1,403	708	2.515	50.46
St. Louis, Mo.....	723,347	2,056	970	2.842	47.18
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.....	446,889	1,261	670	2.822	53.13
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	398,452	1,682	977	4.221	58.09
Los Angeles, Cal.....	412,466	1,971	1,039	4.779	52.71
Milwaukee, Wis.....	408,683	974	340	2.383	34.91

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Newark, N. J.	379,211	1,923	733	5.071	38.11
New Orleans, La.	355,958	1,492	913	4.192	61.19
San Francisco, Cal.	440,995	1,323	698	3.000	52.76
Washington, D. C.	348,077	1,176	803	3.379	68.28
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Denver, Colo.	237,885	.....	555	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	253,668	678	473	2.673	69.76
Jersey City, N. J.	287,709	1,039	.....	3.611	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	273,943	233	354	.....	.....
Providence, R. I. ¹	240,156	238	385	.....	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	235,968	320	234	1.356	73.12
St. Paul, Minn.	231,533	420	315	1.813	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	295,226	633	198	2.144	31.28
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,344	575	248	5.618	43.13
Birmingham, Ala.	158,200	365	374	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	112,144	198	106	1.766	53.54
Cambridge, Mass.	109,045	323	213	2.962	65.94
Columbus, Ohio ¹	199,417	296	317	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio ¹	122,079	65	194	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.	123,982	276	159	2.226	57.61
Grand Rapids, Mich.	120,695	116	79	.994	68.10
Lowell, Mass.	109,885	136	122	1.238	89.71
Nashville, Tenn.	113,822	274	195	2.407	71.17
New Haven, Conn.	141,915	.....	153	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	131,093	65	121	.....	.....
Paterson, N. J.	132,236	277	165	2.095	59.57
Salt Lake City, Utah	105,713	6	52	.....	.....
San Antonio, Tex.	110,679	.....	409	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash. ¹	128,327	98	85	.764	86.74
Syracuse, N. Y.	146,480	196	181	1.338	92.35
Toledo, Ohio ¹	180,412	.....	339	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	154,941	287	148	1.852	51.57

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.	722,465	509	60	0.705	11.79
Chicago, Ill.	2,344,018	1,555	246	.663	15.82
Cleveland, Ohio.	622,699	443	88	.711	19.86
Detroit, Mich.	520,586	.....	143	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.	5,198,888	2,643	363	.508	13.73
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,631,956	1,698	255	1.040	15.02
Pittsburgh, Pa.	557,773	587	108	1.052	18.40
St. Louis, Mo.	723,347	800	122	1.106	15.25
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	446,880	302	68	.676	22.52
Cincinnati, Ohio.	398,452	266	24	.668	9.02
Los Angeles, Cal.	412,466	252	52	.611	20.63
Milwaukee, Wis.	408,683	155	45	.379	29.03
Newark, N. J.	379,211	217	30	.572	13.82
New Orleans, La.	355,958	206	60	.579	29.13
San Francisco, Cal.	440,995	312	73	.707	23.40
Washington, D. C.	348,077	461	57	1.324	12.36
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Denver, Colo.	237,885	201	30	.845	14.43
Indianapolis, Ind.	253,668	390	62	1.537	15.90
Jersey City, N. J.	287,709	96	.....	.334	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	273,943	123	59	.449	47.97
Louisville, Ky.	233,216	102	.....	.437	.....
Providence, R. I.	240,156	184	24	.766	13.04
Rochester, N. Y.	235,968	142	24	.602	16.90
St. Paul, Minn.	231,533	160	19	.691	11.87
Seattle, Wash.	295,226	142	14	.481	9.86
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,344	278	28	2.716	10.07
Birmingham, Ala.	158,200	302	58	1.909	19.21
Bridgeport, Conn.	112,144	29	6	.259	20.69
Cambridge, Mass.	109,045	105	10	.963	9.52
Columbus, Ohio.	190,417	175	38	.878	21.71

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhab- itants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Dayton, Ohio ¹	122,079	121	19	0.991	15.70
Fall River, Mass.....	123,983	139	12	1.121	8.63
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	120,695	142	29	1.177	20.42
Lowell, Mass.....	109,885	65	11	.592	16.92
Nashville, Tenn.....	113,822	272	43	2.390	15.81
New Haven, Conn.....	141,915	123	16	.867	13.01
Omaha, Nebr.....	131,093	38	9	.290	23.68
Paterson, N. J.....	132,236	115	4	.870	3.48
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	105,713	201	.....	1.901	.....
San Antonio, Tex.....	110,679	112	23	1.012	20.54
Spokane, Wash.....	128,327	66	9	.514	13.64
Syracuse, N. Y.....	146,480	122	19	.833	15.57
Toledo, Ohio ¹	180,412	341	75	1.890	21.99
Worcester, Mass.....	154,941	79	9	.510	11.39

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

Maryland—Hancock.

The State department of health of Maryland reported by telegraph July 21, 1914, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in Maryland through the notification of 1 case of the disease at Hancock, Washington County.

Maryland—Westernport.

The State Board of Health of Maryland reported, by telegraph, July 18, 1914, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in Maryland through the notification of one case of the disease at Westernport, Allegany County.

Massachusetts—Marlboro.

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts reported, by telegraph, July 17, 1914, that an outbreak of smallpox had been notified in Marlboro, Mass.

State Reports for June, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:						
Baltimore County—						
Arlington.....	5				5	
Cockeysville.....	1				1	
Caroline County—						
Ridgely, R. D.....	3				3	
Howard County—						
Ellicott City, R. D.....	1				1	
Montgomery County—						
Spencerville.....	1				1	
Wicomico County—						
Salisbury.....	5				5	
Total	16				16	
Michigan:						
Bay County—						
Fraser Township.....	10				10	
Garfield Township.....	1				1	
Calhoun County—						
Eckford Township.....	11			1	10	

(1957)

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Michigan—Continued.						
Delta County—						
Gladstone.....	1				1	
Gogebic County—						
Wakefield Township....	2				2	
Hillsdale County—						
Amboy Township.....	2				2	
Hillsdale.....	9				9	
Ingham County—						
Lansing.....	1				1	
Kent County—						
Grand Rapids.....	1				1	
Lapeer County—						
Burlington Township...	3			1	2	
Rich Township.....	1				1	
Lenawee County—						
Hudson.....	9				9	
Macomb County—						
Mount Clemens.....	9				9	
Manistee County—						
Bear Lake Township....	1					1
Bear Lake.....	1				1	
Marquette County—						
Marquette.....	1				1	
Mecosta County—						
Austin Township.....	4				4	
Big Rapids.....	8		1	2	5	
Monroe County—						
London Township.....	3				3	
Sanilac County—						
Speaker Township.....	2				2	
Shiawassee County—						
Owosso.....	1				1	
Washtenaw County—						
Ypsilanti.....	1				1	
Wayne County—						
Gratiot Township.....	3				3	
Springwells Township..	2					2
Hamtramck.....	1				1	
Highland Park.....	8				8	
St. Clair Heights.....	4			2	2	
Detroit.....	20				20	
Total.....	120		1	6	110	3
Wisconsin:						
Ashland County.....	1			1		
Brown County.....	2				2	
Douglas County.....	5					5
Dunn County.....	2				1	1
Grant County.....	7					7
Green Lake County.....	3		1	2		
Iron County.....	2		1			1
Jefferson County.....	2				1	1
Kenosha County.....	1					1
Kewaunee County.....	5				3	2
La Crosse County.....	1	1			1	
Marathon County.....	2					2
Milwaukee County.....	99					99
Monroe County.....	1				1	
Polk County.....	3			1		2
Portage County.....	3				2	1
Racine County.....	22		14	5		3
St. Croix County.....	1				1	
Sheboygan County.....	7				6	1
Washington County.....	2				2	
Waukesha County.....	1				1	
Winnebago County.....	4		1		3	
Total.....	176	1	17	9	24	126

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
District of Columbia (June 1-30).....	18		Louisiana (June 1-30):		
Florida (June 1-30):			Parishes—		
<i>k</i> Counties—			Ascension.....	12	
Alachua.....	1		Beauregard.....	1	
Duval.....	2		St. John the Baptist..	1	
Hillsboro.....	13		Total.....	14	
Lake.....	1		New Jersey (June 1-30):		
Pinellas.....	1		Counties—		
Putnam.....	1		Gloucester.....	2	
Volusia.....	1		Passaic.....	1	
Total.....	20		Total.....	3	
Idaho (Apr. 1-30):			South Carolina (June 1-30):		
<i>k</i> Counties—			Counties—		
Ada.....	26		Abbeville.....	1	
Bannock.....	12		Charleston.....	1	
Blaine.....	2		Greenville.....	4	
Bonneville.....	1		Greenwood.....	1	
Cassia.....	1		Orangeburg.....	9	
Elmore.....	2		Richland.....	8	
Idaho.....	38		Spartanburg.....	7	
Jefferson.....	7		Sumter.....	1	
Shoshone.....	34		Total.....	32	
Total.....	123		Texas (May 1-31):		
Idaho (May 1-31):			Counties—		
<i>k</i> Counties—			Archer.....	5	
Ada.....	3		Atacosa.....	1	
Bannock.....	8		Burnet.....	1	
Lewis.....	9		Childress.....	3	
Madison.....	6		Comal.....	2	
Owyhee.....	8		Comanche.....	15	
Shoshone.....	2		Dallas.....	97	1
Total.....	36		Denton.....	6	
Kansas (June 1-30):			Ellis.....	3	
Counties—			Frio ¹	63	10
Allen.....	9		Galveston.....	20	
Barton.....	10		Gonzales.....	4	
Bourbon.....	1		Hale.....	10	
Butler.....	6		Henderson.....	8	
Chautauqua.....	5		Johnson.....	10	
Cherokee.....	4		McLennan.....	7	1
Clay.....	3		Mitchell.....	7	
Cloud.....	12		Palo Pinto.....	11	
Coffey.....	1		Stephens.....	8	
Cowley.....	1		Tarrant.....	25	
Crawford.....	10		Travis.....	1	
Dickinson.....	4		Van Zant.....	6	
Franklin.....	4		Williamson.....	1	
Harvey.....	2		Total.....	314	12
Labetie.....	10		Virginia (June 1-30):		
Leavenworth.....	5		Counties—		
Linn.....	3		Accomac.....	18	
Lyon.....	9		Alexandria.....	2	
Marion.....	2		Amherst.....	2	
McPherson.....	1		Bath.....	8	
Miami.....	6		Bedford.....	11	
Mitchell.....	1		Botetourt.....	1	
Montgomery.....	3		Buckingham.....	3	
Neosho.....	8		Campbell.....	3	
Pawnee.....	2		Chesterfield.....	5	
Phillips.....	1		Fairfax.....	2	
Republic.....	5		Giles.....	10	
Sedgwick.....	5		Henrico.....	1	
Shawnee.....	3		Henry.....	3	
Smith.....	2		Isle of Wight.....	7	
Thomas.....	1		Lancaster.....	4	
Wilson.....	1		Madison.....	1	
Woodson.....	2		Mecklenburg.....	3	
Wyandotte.....	15		Nansemond.....	2	
Total.....	157		Nelson.....	8	
			Norfolk.....	5	
			Northampton.....	5	

¹ Includes report Jan. 1-May 31.

July 24, 1914

1960

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Virginia (June 1-30)—Contd. Counties—Continued.			Virginia (June 1-30)—Contd. Counties—Continued.		
Patrick.....	4	.....	Southampton.....	5	.....
Pittsylvania.....	2	.....	Spottsylvania.....	21	.....
Princess Anne.....	4	.....	Stafford.....	1	.....
Prince Edward.....	1	.....	Tazewell.....	2	.....
Prince George.....	4	.....	Washington.....	4	.....
Pulaski.....	1	.....	Total.....	160	.....
Roanoke.....	6	.....		
Scott.....	1	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Muncie, Ind.....	1	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	1	.....	Racine, Wis.....	3	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	6	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	3	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	2	.....	Superior, Wis.....	3	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	13	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	4	.....	Washington, D. C.....	6	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	1	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	10	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
Moline, Ill.....	1	.....		

TYPHOID FEVER.

South Carolina—Charleston.

Acting Asst. Surg. Sams, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 18, 1914, 44 cases of typhoid fever had been notified in Charleston, S. C., making a total of 105 cases reported since the beginning of the outbreak, June 1, 1914.

State Reports for June, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	15	Kansas—Continued.	
Kansas:		Lyon County.....	2
Allen County.....	1	Marshall County.....	1
Barton County.....	2	Montgomery County.....	2
Bourbon County—		Nemaha County.....	1
Fort Scott.....	3	Pawnee County.....	1
Brown County.....	1	Reno County—	
Butler County.....	5	Hutchinson.....	5
Chautauqua County.....	1	Sedgwick County—	
Cherokee County.....	2	Wichita.....	1
Coffey County.....	1	Sumner County.....	4
Cowley County.....	3	Wilson County.....	1
Ellsworth County.....	1	Wyandotte County—	
Finney County.....	1	Kansas City.....	6
Ford County.....	1	Total.....	54
Franklin County.....	1	Louisiana:	
Greenwood County.....	1	Assumption Parish.....	2
Harvey County.....	1	Concordia Parish.....	1
Lafayette County—		De Soto Parish.....	1
Parsons.....	1	East Baton Rouge Parish.....	1
Leavenworth County.....	2	East Carroll Parish.....	1
Lincoln County.....	2		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Louisiana—Continued.		Michigan:	
Iberville Parish.....	1	Alpena County—	
Rapides Parish.....	1	Maple Ridge Township.....	2
Sabine Parish.....	1	Alpena.....	6
St. Helena Parish.....	1	Bay County—	
St. James Parish.....	1	Bay City.....	1
St. Landry Parish.....	1	Benzie County—	
Vernon Parish.....	2	Inland Township.....	1
Total.....	14	Berrien County—	
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:		Bainbridge Township.....	1
Allegany County—		Three Oaks Township.....	2
Barnum.....	1	Genesee County—	
Westernport.....	13	Flint.....	4
Franklin.....	1	Gogebic County—	
Cumberland.....	3	Wakefield Township.....	1
Western Maryland Hospital.....	1	Huron County—	
Mount Savage.....	1	Dwight Township.....	1
Allegany Hospital.....	1	Ionia County—	
Barton.....	1	Belding.....	1
Anne Arundel County—		Jackson County—	
Maryland House of Correction...	1	Jackson.....	26
Annapolis.....	1	Kent County—	
Baltimore County—		Grand Rapids.....	6
Pikesville.....	1	Lapeer County—	
Owings Mills.....	1	Lapeer.....	2
Cockeysville.....	1	Leelanau County—	
Freeland.....	1	Solon Township.....	1
Cecil County—		Manistee County—	
Perryville.....	2	Manistee.....	1
Elk Mills.....	1	Marquette County—	
North East.....	1	Marquette.....	1
Port Deposit.....	1	Midland County—	
Charles County—		Midland.....	3
Bel Alton.....	1	Monroe County—	
Dorchester County—		La Salle Township.....	1
Andrews.....	1	Monroe.....	1
Cambridge.....	1	Oakland County—	
Frederick County—		Springwells Township.....	1
State Sanatorium.....	1	Ottawa County—	
Mount Pleasant.....	1	Holland.....	2
Brunswick.....	1	Saginaw County—	
Ijamsville.....	1	Saginaw.....	6
Harford County—		St. Clair County—	
Aberdeen.....	1	Cottrellville Township.....	3
Howard County—		Marine City.....	1
Elk Ridge.....	1	Port Huron.....	1
Kent County—		St. Clair.....	1
Millington R. F. D.....	1	St. Joseph County—	
Montgomery County—		Park Township.....	1
Linden.....	1	Shiawassee County—	
Sellman.....	1	Laingsburg.....	1
Brinklow.....	1	Washtenaw County—	
Prince Georges County—		Ypsilanti.....	2
Oxen Hill.....	1	Wayne County—	
Queen Annes County—		Ford.....	4
Queenstown.....	1	Detroit.....	17
Somerset County—		Wyandotte.....	4
Crisfield.....	1	Branch County—	
Washington County—		Noble Township.....	1
Smithsburg.....	2	Total.....	104
Hagerstown.....	1	New Jersey:	
Sharpsburg.....	1	Atlantic County.....	2
Weyerton.....	1	Bergen County.....	2
Wicomico County—		Burlington County.....	6
Hebron.....	1	Camden County.....	5
Salisbury R. F. D.....	2	Cumberland County.....	4
Salisbury.....	6	Essex County.....	27
Peninsula General Hospital.....	2	Gloucester County.....	3
Berlin.....	1	Hudson County.....	9
Worcester County—		Hunterdon County.....	2
Snow Hill R. F. D.....	1	Mercer County.....	7
Total.....	67	Monmouth County.....	5
		Morris County.....	3
		Ocean County.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
New Jersey—Continued.		Virginia—Continued.	
Passaic County.....	4	Essex County.....	2
Salem County.....	1	Fairfax County.....	1
Somerset County.....	1	Fauquier County.....	1
Union County.....	4	Floyd County.....	1
Warren County.....	1	Fluvanna County.....	1
Total.....	87	Franklin County.....	2
South Carolina:		Frederick County.....	2
Abbeville County.....	16	Giles County.....	1
Aiken County.....	2	Gloucester County.....	1
Anderson County.....	8	Goochland County.....	1
Barnwell County.....	9	Grayson County.....	4
Beaufort County.....	12	Greensville County.....	1
Berkeley County.....	3	Halifax County.....	11
Charleston County.....	36	Hanover County.....	4
Cherokee County.....	1	Henrico County.....	15
Chester County.....	3	Henry County.....	2
Chesterfield County.....	1	Isle of Wight County.....	2
Clarendon County.....	3	James City County.....	2
Dorchester County.....	2	Lancaster County.....	1
Edgefield County.....	4	Lee County.....	7
Florence County.....	3	Loudoun County.....	2
Greenville County.....	14	Lunenburg County.....	1
Greenwood County.....	1	Mecklenburg County.....	4
Kershaw County.....	1	Montgomery County.....	1
Lancaster County.....	2	Nansemond County.....	3
Laurens County.....	1	Nelson County.....	1
Lexington County.....	2	New Kent County.....	1
Marion County.....	4	Norfolk County.....	4
Marlboro County.....	9	Northampton County.....	7
Newberry County.....	13	Nottoway County.....	2
Oconee County.....	1	Page County.....	2
Orangeburg County.....	19	Patrick County.....	1
Richland County.....	34	Pittsylvania County.....	6
Spartanburg County.....	27	Powhatan County.....	7
Sumter County.....	7	Princess Anne County.....	4
Union County.....	29	Rappahannock County.....	1
York County.....	4	Roanoke County.....	10
Total.....	271	Rockbridge County.....	1
Virginia:		Rockingham County.....	5
Accomac County.....	5	Russell County.....	4
Albemarle County.....	3	Scott County.....	2
Alexandria County.....	1	Shenandoah County.....	1
Alleghany County.....	9	Smyth County.....	12
Amelia County.....	1	Southampton County.....	1
Amherst County.....	1	Surry County.....	1
Augusta County.....	3	Sussex County.....	4
Bath County.....	1	Tazewell County.....	4
Bedford County.....	15	Warren County.....	1
Bland County.....	3	Washington County.....	7
Botetourt County.....	3	Wythe County.....	10
Brunswick County.....	1	Total.....	241
Buckingham County.....	2	Wisconsin:	
Campbell County.....	6	Ashland County.....	2
Caroline County.....	1	Douglas County.....	14
Carroll County.....	5	La Crosse County.....	1
Charlotte County.....	2	Lincoln County.....	1
Chesterfield County.....	1	Marathon County.....	1
Clarke County.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	9
Culpeper County.....	1	Outagamie County.....	1
Dickenson County.....	1	Portage County.....	1
Dinwiddie County.....	1	Price County.....	4
Elizabeth City County.....	2	Total.....	34

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Idaho Reports for April and May, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
April:		May:	
Ada County—		Ada County—	
Boise.....	4	Boise.....	1
Shoshone County.....	1	Bonneville County.....	2
Total.....	5	Canyon County—	
		New Plymouth.....	1
		Total.....	4

City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....	1	.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	12	4
Baltimore, Md.....	15	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Moline, Ill.....	.....	1
Bellingham, Wash.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	6	.....
Boston, Mass.....	3	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	9	.....
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	3	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	3	2
Brownsville, Tex.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	43	7
Buffalo, N. Y.....	8	4	Norfolk, Va.....	.....	1
Charleston, S. C.....	14	.....	Norristown, Pa.....	1	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	2	.....	Orange, N. J.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	10	5	Philadelphia, Pa.....	21	2
Chicopee, Mass.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	8	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	1	Port Arthur, Tex.....	10	.....
Cumberland, Md.....	2	.....	Port Townsend, Wash.....	.....	1
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Providence, R. I.....	5	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	3	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	4	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	5	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	4	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	1	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	2	1
Fall River, Mass.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	12	2
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	2	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	3	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	4	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	3	Toledo, Ohio.....	7	2
Little Rock, Ark.....	1	.....	Washington, D. C.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	.....	2
Louisville, Ky.....	2	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	4	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....
Massillon, Ohio.....	1	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	.....

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for June, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Kansas:		South Carolina:	
Wyandotte County—		Greenwood County.....	2
Kansas City.....	1		
Louisiana:		Wisconsin:	
De Soto Parish.....	1	Jefferson County.....	1
		Milwaukee County.....	1
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:		Total.....	2
Allegany County—			
Cumberland.....	1		
Calvert County—			
Willows.....	1		
Dorchester County—			
Church Creek.....	1		
Total.....	3		

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.**Idaho Report for May, 1914.**

The State Board of Health of Idaho reported that during the month of May, 1914, one case of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in Madison County, Idaho.

City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	10	4
Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for June, 1914.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:		Virginia—Continued.	
Frederick County—		Shenandoah County.....	1
Middletown.....	1	Spottsylvania County.....	1
New Jersey:		Tazewell County.....	1
Middlesex County.....	1	Total.....	6
Virginia:		Wisconsin:	
Gloucester County.....	2	Portage County.....	2
Nansemond County.....	1		

Idaho Report for April, 1914.

The State Board of Health of Idaho reported that during the month of April, 1914, 1 case of poliomyelitis had been notified in Shoshone County, Idaho.

City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914.

During the week ended July 4, 1914, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Binghamton, N. Y., 1 case and 1 death; Haverhill, Mass., 1 case; New York, N. Y., 1 case; Worcester, Mass., 1 case.

ANTHRAX.**Texas—Galveston County—Anthrax in Animals.**

Surg. Bahrenburg, of the Public Health Service, reported that anthrax was prevalent in animals in Galveston County, Tex., about 75 cases of the disease in cattle and horses having been reported to the county health officer during the month of June, 1914.

1965

July 24, 1914

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Berkeley, Cal.....	1	.....	Newcastle, Pa.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	4	New York, N. Y.....	.....	6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	15	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	2	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	Steelton, Pa.....	1	.....
Memphis, Tenn.....	1	.....		

LEPROSY.**District of Columbia.**

The health officer of the District of Columbia reported that during the month of June, 1914, a case of leprosy had been notified in the District of Columbia in the person of a white male, aged 41, native of North Carolina, who had lived in the District since June 1, 1914, and previously at the United States quarantine station near Port Townsend, Wash., and before that in various places in the United States. The patient had served in the United States Army in Cuba and the Philippines. He is under the supervision of the health department of the District of Columbia and has been isolated.

South Carolina—Georgetown.

The State Board of Health of South Carolina reported that a case of leprosy had been notified in Georgetown, S. C., in the person of J. W., colored, male, aged 32, native of Georgetown, S. C. Clinical diagnosis of leprosy was made July 1, 1914, and this was verified bacteriologically July 15. The patient had been associated during the year 1908 as a shipmate with another negro who had died of leprosy in 1911. He has been isolated under the supervision of the health authorities.

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	2	New Orleans, La.....	.....	4
Concord, N. H.....	.....	1	Norfolk, Va.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Memphis, Tenn.....	1	4	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....

PLAGUE.

California—Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.

During the period from June 10 to 17, 1914, 8 plague-infected ground squirrels were found in Contra Costa County, Cal., as follows: June 10, 3 squirrels; June 15, 3; June 17, 2.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended June 27, 1914, ground squirrels were examined in California as follows: Alameda County, 185; Contra Costa County, 1,083; Merced County, 42; Monterey County, 84; San Benito County, 390; total, 1,784.

California—Rats Collected and Examined.

During the week ended June 27, 1914, 544 rats were collected in San Francisco, Cal. Of this number 386 were examined. No plague-infected rat was found.

Washington—Seattle—Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended June 27, 1914, 171 rodents were collected in Seattle, Wash. Of these 129 were examined. No plague-infected animal was found.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		5	Newark, N. J.....		5
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		New Orleans, La.....		2
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1		New York, N. Y.....		44
Boston, Mass.....	15		Norristown, Pa.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	7		Oakland, Cal.....		8
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Pasadena, Cal.....		1
Charleston, S. C.....	1		Passaic, N. J.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	53	33	Pawtucket, R. I.....		2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8	5	Philadelphia, Pa.....	12	25
Concord, N. H.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6	16
Danville, Ill.....	1		Port Arthur, Tex.....	12	
Detroit, Mich.....	1		Pottstown, Pa.....		1
Duluth, Minn.....	1		Providence, R. I.....		3
Fall River, Mass.....	5		Reading, Pa.....		3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Rochester, N. Y.....		6
Haverhill, Mass.....	1		Sacramento, Cal.....	2	2
Jersey City, N. J.....	5		Saginaw, Mich.....		1
Johnstown, Pa.....	2	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2		Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....		1
Kansas City, Mo.....		2	Schenectady, N. Y.....		3
Los Angeles, Cal.....	12	7	South Bend, Ind.....		2
Louisville, Ky.....		1	Springfield, Mass.....		3
Lowell, Mass.....	1		Trenton, N. J.....		1
Lynn, Mass.....	1		Washington, D. C.....		7
Manchester, N. H.....	4	4	West Hoboken, N. J.....		2
Medford, Mass.....		2	Wheeling, W. Va.....		1
Memphis, Tenn.....	1		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....		2
Moline, Ill.....	1		Wilkesburg, Pa.....		1
Nashville, Tenn.....		2	Wilmington, N. C.....		1

1967

July 24, 1914

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brownsville, Tex.....	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	.....	1
Cairo, Ill.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	1
Louisville, Ky.....	1	1	Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
New York, N. Y.....	.....	2			

DIPHtheria, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for June, 1914.

States.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
District of Columbia.....	16	45	11
Iowa.....	76	.....	23
Kansas.....	17	472	45
Louisiana.....	4	9	2
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city.....	44	105	81
Michigan.....	211	620	173
New Jersey.....	633	.....	568
South Carolina.....	31	58	12
Wisconsin.....	156	449	151

Idaho Reports for April and May, 1914.

Months.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
April.....	21	63	23
May.....	4	34	5

City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	147	10	.....	5	.....	17	1	25	23
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	197	39	5	74	5	30	1	47	20
Chicago, Ill.....	2,393,325	586	132	16	123	3	57	7	167	76
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	124	22	1	37	1	6	.....	39	14
Detroit, Mich.....	537,630	136	21	2	.....	.....	6	1	4	8
New York, N. Y.....	5,160,359	1,160	359	19	542	8	173	8	323	147
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,810	416	30	.....	53	2	11	2	122	33
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,878	123	22	2	31	2	66	3	28	12
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,667	195	19	.....	42	1	15	2	35	27
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	454,112	114	5	1	15	.....	1	.....	39	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	438,914	98	6	.....	6	.....	8	.....	50	17
Milwaukee, Wis.....	417,054	80	10	.....	11	1	16	1	18	15
Newark, N. J.....	389,106	83	24	.....	22	.....	22	.....	38	11
New Orleans, La.....	361,221	129	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	24	14
San Francisco, Cal.....	448,502	130	9	2	51	1	9	.....	20	.....
Washington, D. C.....	353,378	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	17	.....

1968

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Columbus, Ohio.....	204,567	47	1	1	18	6	8	2	11	5
Jersey City, N. J.....	293,921	77	23	1	17	11	17	11	5	6
Kansas City, Mo.....	281,911	82	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	1
Louisville, Ky.....	235,114	57	4	1	1	11	11	11	5	6
Portland, Oreg.....	260,601	44	5	2	2	2	2	2	4	1
Providence, R. I.....	245,000	37	11	8	5	1	3	3	4	1
Rochester, N. Y.....	241,518	70	1	25	1	1	6	1	4	1
Seattle, Wash.....	313,029	57	8	2	2	12	5	5	6	1
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Albany, N. Y.....	102,961	12	1	4	17	3	3	3	2	2
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,357	15	2	4	5	5	2	2	2	2
Camden, N. J.....	102,465	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	2	2
Dayton, Ohio.....	123,794	36	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	2
Fall River, Mass.....	125,443	30	2	1	2	1	8	5	2	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	123,227	25	5	4	5	5	3	3	1	1
Hartford, Conn.....	107,038	30	8	5	2	2	3	3	1	1
Lowell, Mass.....	111,004	27	1	11	5	2	3	3	1	1
Memphis, Tenn.....	143,231	78	1	1	12	7	12	7	3	3
Nashville, Tenn.....	114,899	36	5	5	7	7	7	7	4	4
New Bedford, Mass.....	111,230	29	1	2	2	2	4	4	2	2
Oakland, Cal.....	183,002	48	2	36	4	1	5	5	2	2
Reading, Pa.....	103,361	30	1	2	4	3	3	3	1	1
Richmond, Va.....	134,917	57	1	8	1	6	6	6	1	1
Springfield, Mass.....	100,375	22	1	8	2	9	9	9	4	4
Toledo, Ohio.....	184,126	38	2	1	26	5	7	7	2	2
Trenton, N. J.....	106,831	25	4	1	2	11	7	7	2	2
Worcester, Mass.....	157,732	48	2	2	2	11	7	7	2	2
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Altoona, Pa.....	56,553	7	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53,952	12	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
Bayonne, N. J.....	65,271	5	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Berkeley, Cal.....	52,105	14	3	5	1	2	2	2	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	52,191	14	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Brockton, Mass.....	64,043	14	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....	60,121	32	1	8	2	8	1	1	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	89,331	19	2	26	2	1	1	1	1	1
Evansville, Ind.....	71,284	9	1	1	1	6	6	6	2	2
Harrisburg, Pa.....	69,493	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Johnstown, Pa.....	64,642	9	1	7	2	2	2	2	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	94,271	42	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Little Rock, Ark.....	53,811	20	4	1	8	7	7	7	1	1
Lynn, Mass.....	98,207	21	11	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Manchester, N. H.....	75,635	13	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norfolk, Va.....	86,540	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Passaic, N. J.....	66,276	13	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pawtucket, R. I.....	56,901	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saginaw, Mich.....	53,988	15	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1
Schenectady, N. Y.....	90,503	17	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1
South Bend, Ind.....	65,114	13	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Springfield, Ill.....	57,972	13	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Springfield, Ohio.....	50,058	11	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	73,660	23	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:										
Alameda, Cal.....	26,330	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aurora, Ill.....	33,022	8	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bellingham, Wash.....	29,937	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brookline, Mass.....	31,138	11	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicopee, Mass.....	28,057	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Danville, Ill.....	30,847	9	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
East Orange, N. J.....	39,852	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,816	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Everett, Mass.....	37,381	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	40,507	16	1	7	2	2	2	2	1	1
Galveston, Tex.....	40,289	15	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Haverhill, Mass.....	47,071	15	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	45,842	15	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
La Crosse, Wis.....	31,367	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended July 4, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685	14	4		3				2	
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	3			1				3	1
Medford, Mass.	25,240	6							1	
Moline, Ill.	26,402	4								
Newport, R. I.	29,154	7							1	1
Newton, Mass.	42,455				1		1		1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	8	5							
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	9	2				1			
Orange, N. J.	31,968	8					1			
Passadena, Cal.	40,880	8			2		2		2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	5					3			
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	16					1			
Racine, Wis.	44,528	13								
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	12					1		1	
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	20	1		16				1	2
San Diego, Cal.	48,900		1						3	3
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368								1	
Superior, Wis.	44,344	2					7			
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	11	2	1			1		1	1
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	9			3		1		1	1
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647		1				1		2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	13			6		2			
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	10	1		2				1	1
York, Pa.	49,430						1		2	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949		1							
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	6	3						4	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100		2							
Braddock, Pa.	20,935		2		1					
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	7	1							2
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2								
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982				1					
Concord, N. H.	22,291	8					1			
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	2	1		1		2		1	
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	4								
Harrison, N. J.	16,160		1				3			
Key West, Fla.	21,150	3								1
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	2			9		1			
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	3					1			
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	5			3		4		1	1
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	5			3		1			
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	3					3			
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	4								
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	4							1	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	4							1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	3			2					
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	1			19					
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	3							1	
Palo Alto, Cal.					53					
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	12			15		2		2	
Pottstown, Pa.	16,408	5	1		1		1			
Rockland, Me.	8,182				2					
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	1	2				2			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813			1			2			
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	1			1				3	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	21,701	5					2			
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	3								

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents and Mongoose.

During the week ended June 27, 1914, 347 rodents and mongoose were examined in Honolulu, Hawaii. No plague-infected animal was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague—On Vessel and in Hospital.

Surg. Heiser, of the Public Health Service, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reported as follows: One case of plague developed in the person of a suspect from among detained passengers of the steamship *Linan*, arrived at Manila from Amoy, China, June 11, 1914. The patient died June 20, 1914. A case that was admitted to the Philippine General Hospital on June 17, 1914, and died there with a diagnosis of acute meningitis, was found on autopsy to be a case of plague. The patient came from a section of the city in which plague-infected rats had recently been found.

PORTO RICO.

Examination of Rodents.

During the week ended July 3, 1914, 429 rats and 270 mice were examined in Porto Rico. No animal was found to be plague infected.

(1970)

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified in Habana as follows:

JUNE 20-30, 1914.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Diphtheria.....	7	.....	2
Leprosy.....	.....	.....	260
Measles.....	9	1	31
Paratyphoid fever.....	2	.....	8
Plague.....	2	.....	7
Scarlet fever.....	12	.....	12
Typhoid fever.....	15	3	45
Varicella.....	2	.....	20

PERU.

Status of Plague.

Plague has been notified in Peru as follows:

MAY 4-31, 1914.

Places.	New cases.	Remaining.
Huancamarca (Otuzco).....	(¹)	.....
Lima (city).....	4	4
Mollendo.....	1	1
Pichipampa (Otuzco).....	4	3
Piura.....	3	3
San Pedro.....	.....	3
Surco (Matucana).....	1	1
Trujillo.....	3	5
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco).....	1	4

¹ Present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Report Received During Week Ended July 24, 1914.

[From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 24-June 6.....		60	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 2-8.....	1	.....

(1971)

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended July 24, 1914—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil: Bahia.....	June 7-30.....	5	2	

PLAGUE.

China.....				
Hongkong.....	May 17-30.....	330	277	July 8-14: Cases, 26.
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-June 24: Cases, 131; deaths, 75.
Alexandria.....	June 18-23.....	1		
Port Said.....	June 18-21.....		1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	June 20.....	1		
Gizeh.....	June 10-24.....	4	2	
Menouf.....	June 17.....	1		
Minieh.....	June 12-23.....	3	3	
German East Africa: ¹				
Dar es Salaam.....	May 6-9.....	2	2	
Do.....	June 2-10.....	4		
India.....				Total, May 2-30: Cases, 38,124; deaths, 33,374.
Calcutta.....	May 24-June 6....		45	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 2-8.....	10	5	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....				And vicinity, May 23-June 22: Cases, 18; deaths, 15; including report, p. 1721, Part 1.
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	May 31-June 13...	63	66	
Peru:				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	June 1-7.....	1		
Libertad—				
Trujillo.....	do.....	1		
Lima—				
Lima.....	do.....	2		
Surco (Matacama).....	do.....			Still present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....				June 12-20, a fatal case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 17, a fatal case in the Philippine General Hospital.
Russia:				
Astrakhan, government....	May 25-June 14...	9		Including 7 cases of pneumonic Vicinity of Tueakent, 20 miles from Baku.
Turkey in Asia:				
Bavra.....	June 24-28.....	2		
Beirut.....	June 16.....	1		
Jaffa.....	June 5-27.....	4	3	

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				May 29-June 4: Cases, 16 in the metropolitan area, and 1 case in the country district.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 7-30.....	3		
Canada:				
Winnipeg.....	June 28-July 11...	3		
China:				
Newchwang.....	June 13.....			Always prevalent.
Tsingtau.....	June 14-20.....	4	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	June 24-30.....	27	8	In the western part.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	June 11-17.....	20	9	

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, July 1 and 3, 1914.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended July 24, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Paris.....	June 21-27.....	3		
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	.....do.....	2		
Gibraltar.....	June 22-28.....		1	
Great Britain:				
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4.....	1		
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 24-June 6.....		54	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	June 21-July 4.....		4	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	.....do.....	4		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 31-June 13....	8	1	
Odessa.....	May 31-June 3....	2		
Riga.....	June 21-27.....	8	1	
St. Petersburg.....	June 7-27.....	37	16	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22-May 13.....	8	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel, Canton.....	May 31-June 20.....	14		
Grisons, Canton.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 14-27.....	10	5	
Damascus.....	May 23-June 20.....	210	87	
Smyrna.....	May 13-June 13.....		5	
Trebizond.....	June 6-27.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki.....	June 21-27.....		3	

Reports Received from June 27 to July 17, 1914.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-May 16....	67	49	
Bombay.....	May 17-June 13....	29	21	
Calcutta.....	May 10-23.....		140	
Madras.....	May 31-June 13....	17	9	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4	4	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 48; deaths, 38. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 40.
Slam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 16....		130	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-30.....	23	20	
Turkey in Europe:				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....		2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 10-June 6....	4	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....			Present in light form. No cases since.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to July 17, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 17-23.....	.....	1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....	.....	2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-June 6....	14	15	
China.....				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hokschan, Shuntak, Tangsching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant from Pakhol. June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow.
Amoy—				
Kulansu.....	May 20.....	1	.....
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	378	.....
Chinchew.....	May 30-June 6.....	.....	.....	Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Fatshan.....	May 13.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-16.....	241	185	Total, Jan. 4-May 16: Cases, 1,463; deaths, 1,118. July 1-7: Cases, 20.
Cuba.....				Total, Mar. 5-July 7: Cases, 29; deaths, 6.
Santiago.....	June 30-July 7....	2	.....
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 2-17.....	7	4	
Port Said.....	June 9-17.....	2	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 6.....	4	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-June 9.....	2	1	
Gizeh.....	do.....	2	1	
Minieh.....	May 23-June 11....	7	2	
German East Africa:				
Dar es Salaam.....	May 2.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-May 16....	21	19	
Bombay.....	May 17-June 13....	365	305	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 23....	.....	48	
Karachi.....	May 24-June 13....	27	26	
Moulmine.....	Apr. 26-May 16....	26	26	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	248	238	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 1,114; deaths, 917. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 103.
Saigon.....	May 19-25.....	7	1	
Japan.....				Total Apr. 1-30: Cases, 18; deaths, 16.
Hodogayo.....	June 9-15.....	2	.....
O-No. district.....	do.....	1	.....
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	May 3-30.....	134	116	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 17-23.....	2	.....
Peru:				No report of deaths received.
Ancachs.....				Present.
Chimbote.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	.....	.....	Do.
Quarhuay (Huaylas).....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Samanca.....	do.....	.....	.....
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Mar. 23-May 30....	11	.....
Cahamarca—				
Contumaza.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	3	.....
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	3	.....
Guadalupe.....	do.....	1	.....
Libertad—				
Huacamarca (Otzuco).....	Mar. 23-May 30....	.....	.....	Do.
Pichipampa (Otzuco).....	Mar. 24-30.....	4	.....
Salaverry.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	1	.....
San Pedro.....	do.....	8	.....
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco).....	do.....	16	.....	From Pacasmayo.
Trujillo.....	do.....	15	.....
Lima—				
Lima.....	Mar. 23-May 30....	13	.....
Surco (Matucana).....	do.....	4	.....
Plura—				
Catacaos.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	3	.....
Plura.....	Mar. 23-May 30....	7	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to July 17, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 17-30.....	3	3	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Taisang from Amoy. May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy...
Cebu.....				May 20, 1 case on s. s. Rubi from Hongkong.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....				May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 16.....		2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	2	2	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 10-16.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				Total May 8-28: Cases, 52 in the metropolitan area and 10 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—				
Bunbury.....	May 25-28.....	7		
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	May 17-23.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	do.....	3		
Belgium:				
Liege.....	June 1-6.....		3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	do.....	1		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-June 6.....	221	54	
Canada:				
Winnipeg.....	June 14-24.....	4		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-23.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13.....			May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Chao Chow.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		Present.
Chungking.....	May 23.....			Endemic.
Hongkong.....	May 10-30.....	10	7	Total Jan. 4-May 30: Cases, 93; deaths, 65.
Nanking.....	May 23.....			Always prevalent.
Pakhol.....	Apr. 17.....			Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 18-June 7.....	7	5	
Tsingtau.....	May 19-June 13.....	15	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	May 17-23.....	18	3	In the western part.
Java.....				In the western part. May 3-23: Cases, 322; deaths, 48; including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-23.....	10	7	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-17.....	1	1	
Cairo.....	May 21-June 10.....	90	38	
Port Said.....	do.....	4		
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-13.....		1	
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Paris.....	May 24-June 20.....	16		
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	June 7-20.....	3		May 31-June 20: Cases, 8.
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Gibraltar.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	June 6-13.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to July 17, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	May 19-June 13. . .	38	20	
Calcutta	May 10-23.		54	
Karachi	May 24-June 13. . .	7	1	
Madras	May 17-June 13. . .	6	6	
Rangoon	Apr. 1-10.	7	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 12-18.	2		
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 18-June 14. . .	36	9	
Kobe	June 19-23.	1		
Taiwan	May 3-30.	10	4	
Mexico:				
Mazatlan	June 17-23.	2		
Vera Cruz	June 1-27.	12	1	
Peru:				
Callao	June 22.			Decreased.
Lima	do.			Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	June 14-20.	1		
Russia:				
Moscow	May 10-30.	18	3	
Odessa	May 10-16.	4		
Riga	May 31-June 6. . . .	11		
St. Petersburg	May 24-June 6. . . .	25	8	
Servia:				
Belgrade	May 25-June 13. . .	4	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 10-May 16. . .		2	
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 14-20.		5	
Valencia	June 7-13.	4		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	June 1-20.	15	5	
Damascus	Mar. 15-May 16. . . .	348	185	
Jerusalem	May 3-June 13. . . .	11		
Trebizond	May 19-June 6. . . .			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	June 14-20.		2	
Saloniki	May 31-June 6. . . .	8	16	June 6: Present in a mild form among 20,000 refugees from Asiatic Turkey, Chio, and Mitylene.
Union of South Africa:				
Pretoria	May 9-23.	1		

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hospitals for Diseases Dangerous to the Public Health—Inspection by State Board of Health. (Chap. 647, Act June 9, 1914.)

SECTION 1. Section 35 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 613 of the acts of the year 1911, and by chapter 151¹ of the acts of the year 1912, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "hospitals," in the 21st line, the words: "and of all other hospitals, sanitarium, asylums, homes, prisons, and dispensaries, both public and private, caring for diseases dangerous to the public health," and also by inserting after the word "necessary," in the 22d line, the following: "and report as to the condition and needs of such hospitals, sanitarium, asylums, homes, prisons, and dispensaries, to those responsible for the management of the said institutions," so that the third sentence of the said section will read as follows:

Plans for the construction of the said hospitals shall be approved by the State board of health, before the hospitals are constructed, and the State inspectors of health shall annually make such examination of said hospitals, and of all other hospitals, sanitarium, asylums, homes, prisons, and dispensaries, both public and private, caring for diseases dangerous to the public health, as in the opinion of the State board of health may be necessary, and report as to the condition and needs of such hospitals, sanitarium, asylums, homes, prisons, and dispensaries, to those responsible for the management of the said institutions.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Milk—Sale of—Permit from Board of Health of Municipality Required—Revocation and Renewal of Permits. (Chap. 744, Act July 3, 1914.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any producer of milk or dealer in milk to sell or deliver for sale in any city or town in the commonwealth any milk produced or dealt in by him without first obtaining from the board of health of such city or town a permit authorizing such sale or delivery. Said boards of health are hereby authorized to issue such permits after an inspection, satisfactory to them, of the place in which and of the circumstances under which such milk is produced, has been made by them or by their authorized agent. Any permit so granted may contain such reasonable conditions as said board may think suitable for protecting the public health and may be revoked for failure to comply with any of such conditions. No charge shall be made to the producer for the permit or for the inspection of the dairy where the milk is produced.

SEC. 2. In case any permit so granted is revoked, the board revoking the permit shall immediately send notice of the revocation to the State board of health, and the

¹ Public Health Reports Dec. 13, 1912, p. 2095.

State board of health shall at once inform the boards of health of other cities and towns in the commonwealth where, in its judgment, milk produced by the dairy to which the permit relates would be likely to be sold or delivered for sale, and the State board of health shall also give notice of such revocation to any dealer in milk who, in the judgment of the board, would be likely to purchase milk from such dairy; and upon receipt of such notice it shall be unlawful for any dealer so notified to sell or offer for sale in this commonwealth milk from the said dairy.

SEC. 3. After a permit has been revoked, it may be renewed in the same way in which the original permit was issued, in which case the same form of notification shall follow as is required in the issuance of the original permit.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the State board of health to enforce the provisions of section two of this act.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of milk appointed by the boards of health of cities and towns to enforce the provisions of section one, so far as relates to the milk supply of their respective cities and towns.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale of. (Chap. 694, Act June 22, 1914.)

SECTION 1. On and after the 1st day of January, 1915, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, give away, or deliver any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of the said substances, except upon the written prescription or written order of a registered physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, bearing the name of the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon giving it, which prescription when filled shall show the date of each filling and shall be retained on file by the druggist filling it for a period of at least two years, and it shall not again be filled except upon the order of the prescriber, given in person or in writing. The prescription shall not be copied, except for the purpose of record by the druggist filling the same, and it shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the State board of health, the board of registration in pharmacy and its authorized agents, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns. But the provisions of this act shall not apply to prescriptions, nor to the sale, distribution, giving away, or dispensing of preparations and remedies, if such prescriptions, preparations, or remedies do not contain more than two grains of opium or more than one-quarter of a grain of morphine, or more than one-quarter of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis indica, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis sativa, or any salt or compound of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only; nor to preparations containing any of the said substances which are sold in good faith for diarrhea or cholera or neuralgia, and which do not contain more than six grains of opium or more than three-quarters of a grain of morphine to each fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to Dover's powder; nor to veterinary preparations containing not over ten grains of opium or more than one grain and a quarter of morphine to each fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to compound medicinal tablets, pills, or powders containing not over one-twentieth of a grain of morphine or one-quarter of a grain of codeine or any of their salts, except heroin, to each pill, powder, or tablet: *Provided*, That such preparations, remedies, or prescriptions are sold, distributed, given away, or dispensed in good faith as medicines, and not sold for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery to prescribe any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act for the use of a human being, and it shall be unlawful for any physician or dentist to prescribe, sell, give away, or deliver any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of said substance to any person known to such physician or dentist to be an habitual user of those drugs.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent any lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine or of veterinary medicine or of dentistry from prescribing, administering, or dispensing any drug that may be indicated for any patient under his care: *Provided*, That such prescribing, administering, or dispensing is not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That every physician, veterinarian, and dentist shall keep a record in a suitable book of the names and addresses of all patients to whom he dispenses narcotics.

SEC. 4. Any manufacturer or jobber and any wholesale druggist and any registered pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, or dentist may sell opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of such substances to any manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, or dentist, or to any incorporated hospital; but such substances or preparations, except such as are included within the exemptions set forth in section 1, shall be sold only upon a written order duly signed by such manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, dentist, or superintendent of such incorporated hospital, which order shall state the article or articles ordered and the date. The said orders shall be kept on file in the laboratory, warehouse, pharmacy, or store in which they are filled by the proprietor thereof, or his successors, for a period of not less than two years from the date of delivery, and shall be at all times open to inspection by officers of the State board of health, members of the board of registration in pharmacy, or their authorized agents, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns.

SEC. 5. Any person who, for the purpose of evading or assisting in the evasion of any provision of this act, shall falsely represent that he is a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or that he is a manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, or pharmacist, or an agent or employee of an incorporated hospital, or who, not being an authorized physician, dentist, or veterinarian, makes or alters a prescription for any of the said substances, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act.

SEC. 6. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the house of correction or jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. Chapter 271 of the acts of the year 1910 is hereby repealed.

Sausage—Sale of Adulterated Prohibited—Adulteration Defined. (Chap. 634, Act June 6, 1914.)

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this act, sausage or sausage meat is defined to be a comminuted meat from neat cattle, swine or veal, or a mixture of such meats, either fresh, salted, pickled or smoked, with or without added salt and spices, and cereal and the like, as provided hereinafter, and with or without the addition of edible animals fats, blood and sugar, or subsequent smoking.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act, sausage shall be deemed to be adulterated—

First. If it contains any cereal or vegetable flour or any product thereof in excess of two per cent;

Second. If it contains any coloring matter, or any substance injurious or deleterious to health;

Third. If it contains water in excess of an amount sufficient to make the product palatable and to facilitate mixing and placing in casings;

Fourth. If it contains, except as a casing, the stomach or intestines or entrails, or any part thereof, except hearts, tripe and liver;

Fifth. If it contains any diseased, contaminated, filthy or decomposed substance; or if it is manufactured, in whole or in part from, or contains a substance produced, stored, transported or kept in a way or manner that would render the article diseased, contaminated or unwholesome; or if it is the product of a diseased animal or the product of any animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer or expose for sale sausage manufactured contrary to the provisions of this act or adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 4. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each offence.

SEC. 5. Section 9 of chapter 213 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 650 of the acts of the year 1913, and said chapter 650 are hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not affect any suit or other proceeding now pending or any liability or penalty already incurred.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Milk and Milk Products—Care and Sale. (Ord. 75, Third Series, Mar. 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale, or exchange or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in his or its possession for sale, exchange, or delivery, any milk, cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, except in sealed bottles or other sealed receptacles: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the wholesale distribution of milk, or to any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, sold, exchanged, or delivered, or offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, in any place devoted exclusively to the sale or storage of milk and the products thereof, or devoted exclusively to the sale or storage for sale of eggs, milk, and the products of milk; and shall not apply to milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk sold to be consumed on the premises wherein or whereon the same is sold.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation keeping any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, or pasteurized milk in any store, restaurant, bakery, or other establishment to fail, refuse, or neglect to keep the same, at all times before the sale or use thereof, in a clean, well-drained cooler or refrigerator. Such cooler or refrigerator shall be maintained at a temperature of not more than 55° F. at any time, and shall be kept in such condition as shall be approved by the milk, food, and market inspector of the city of Sacramento.

SEC. 3. No milk shall be transferred from any can or other vessel to any bottle or other container at any place, except one devoted exclusively to the sale of eggs or milk or the products of milk, or where said milk is kept for bottling or for use on the premises: *Provided,* That the milk, food, and market inspector may, by a written order, authorize the sale, at such milk depot, of confectionery or other articles of merchandise approved by said inspector as being unobjectionable in connection with the use, sale, and handling of milk.

SEC. 4. No person shall remove bottles or other containers in which milk has been delivered from the premises where there exists or has existed during the time of such delivery any case of typhoid fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, or any other diseases designated by the health officer as liable to transmission by the removal of such bottles, except upon the written order of the health officer of the city of Sacramento.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver milk or cream in any bottle or other receptacle bearing the name, designation, or other proprietary mark of another person, except the person so selling shall be the duly authorized agent of such other person.

SEC. 6. All bottles used in the distribution of milk, cream, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, or buttermilk must be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized before filling. Single service packages shall be subject to the approval of the milk, food, and market inspector, and the use of said packages more than once is prohibited.

SEC. 7. The term "wholesale," as applied in this ordinance, shall be construed to mean the sale or distribution of milk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, or buttermilk in any receptacle containing one or more gallons intact.

SEC. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$200 or by imprisonment of not less than five days or more than three months in the city jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the 1st of May, 1913.

Poultry—Sale of Slaughtered. (Ord. 122, Oct. 30, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance relating to and regulating the sale of undrawn slaughtered poultry, fish, game, and any animal to be used for food purposes, within the limits of the city of Sacramento, and prescribing a punishment for the violation of the provisions thereof," approved December 23, 1905, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, within the limits of the city of Sacramento, to sell, offer or expose for sale, any slaughtered poultry, refrigerated or otherwise, intended for food purposes or human consumption, which has not been properly drawn by removing the viscera at the time of slaughter, unless such poultry shall have been properly prepared by fasting for a period of at least 18 hours prior to slaughter and which shall show no evidence of containing food in the crop.

Meat, Inspection—Slaughterhouses, Licensing and Care. (Ord. 125, Third Series, Nov. 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have, keep, sell, or expose for sale for human food, or to have in possession, the flesh of any cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats, unless the same shall have been slaughtered under the supervision of the food and market inspector of the city of Sacramento in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance: *Provided, however,* That this ordinance shall not apply to cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats slaughtered under the supervision of the United States Government inspector in accordance with the regulations relating to the inspection of meat as prescribed by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and bearing the stamp of such inspection, or to any such meats slaughtered under the supervision of and bearing the stamp of an official meat or food inspector of another city in this State, where the standard of inspection therein has been approved by the food and market inspector of this city, showing that such meat has been inspected and passed by the food and market inspector of such other city.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, have, keep, or expose for sale, or have in possession, the flesh of any cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats, unless there has been placed on each primal part thereof, by or under the personal supervision of an inspector of the United States, or of the city of Sacramento, or of another city, as in section 1 provided, a mark, stamp, or brand, showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes, and if inspected by the city of Sacramento, having thereon, inclosed in a heart-shaped outline, the words "S. H. D. Insp'd & Pas'd," together with the number of the slaughterhouse, as hereinafter provided, in which the same was inspected.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to slaughter any of the animals mentioned in sections 1 and 2 hereof for use for food purposes in the city of Sacramento, under the supervision of the food and market inspector of the city of Sacramento,

shall before engaging in such business make application in writing to the health officer of the city of Sacramento for a permit so to do, which application shall be signed by the person, firm, or corporation making the same, and shall specify the location of the house or place where it is proposed to slaughter such animals. Upon the filing of such application with the said health officer, the food and market inspector of the city of Sacramento shall inspect said slaughterhouse, and if the same shall be found to comply with the provisions of this ordinance relating to the construction and equipment of slaughterhouses, he shall make written report thereof to the health officer, whereupon said health officer shall issue the permit applied for, and cause a record thereof to be kept in the health office.

SEC. 4. No permit shall be issued to any person, firm, or corporation to engage in the business of slaughtering animals for food purposes in the city of Sacramento, unless the house or place in which the same are to be slaughtered shall conform strictly to the following regulations, or their equivalent, approved as such by the food and market inspector; subject to an appeal to the city commission from the ruling of the food and market inspector:

The floor or floors of the slaughterhouses must be covered with concrete not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness covered with a layer of cement not less than one-half inch in thickness, or asphaltum 1 inch in thickness; said floors may be covered with mastic, or other like material which shall not be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness if of mastic and 2 inches if of asphaltum; or glazed brick may be used laid in cement.

The side or area walls shall be concrete extending not less than 1 foot above the level of the finished floor and shall not be less than 6 inches in thickness. From this height the walls must be sheathed with galvanized iron of no less than No. 20 gauge up to a height of 6 feet above the floor. Said sheathing must be cemented into the concrete area walls and made water-tight. From the top of the galvanized-iron sheathing up to and including the ceiling of the structure the said walls and ceiling shall be of tongue and groove lumber and painted with not less than two coats of paint, or oil and varnish.

All parts of slaughtering establishments, including the slaughtering houses, storage rooms for meats, and stables or corrals used for live stock, shall be kept in a cleanly, sanitary, and wholesome condition.

The blood and offal shall be handled and disposed of in such a manner as not to permit any decay or offensive effluvia to emanate therefrom, and it shall not be used in its raw state for hog food.

The slaughterhouses shall be provided with a cooling room apart from the killing room and shall be separated from the killing room by a tight partition in the side or sides next or nearest to the killing room and must not be placed within 300 feet of any hog pen.

The cooling room shall be thoroughly ventilated and well screened so as to exclude flies and other insects therefrom.

SEC. 5. In order to obtain inspection by the city of Sacramento, the person, firm, or corporation operating any slaughterhouse where cattle, calves, sheep, swine or goats are to be slaughtered, and when the flesh thereof is to be supplied for the use of the inhabitants of the city of Sacramento for food, shall make written application therefor to the health officer of said city, and said inspection shall be granted upon the following conditions:

That the said slaughterhouse has been constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

That all slaughtering shall take place between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. of each day, unless a special permit in writing authorizing slaughtering at another time is granted by the food and market inspector.

SEC. 6. The fees for all inspections, authorized by this ordinance, shall be paid to the collector of the city of Sacramento by the person, firm, or corporation for which such inspection has been furnished, as follows:

First. If inspection be furnished continuously so as to require all of the time of the inspector, or more than one-half of each day, said fee shall be \$100 per month, payable on or before the last day of each and every month during which such inspection shall have been furnished.

Second. If inspection be furnished continuously for half a day, or less each day, the fee for such inspection shall be \$50 per month, payable in the manner provided for in the preceding paragraph of this section: *Provided, however,* That the time of the inspector, to be so paid for, shall include the time occupied in traveling both ways between the city of Sacramento and the place where such slaughtering is being, or is to be, done.

Third. If inspection be furnished for half a day or less, but not every day, the fee for such inspection shall be at the rate of 60 cents per hour, payable in the manner provided in the paragraph numbered "First" of this section: *Provided, however,* That the time of the inspector to be so paid for shall include the time occupied in traveling both ways between the city of Sacramento and the place where such slaughtering is being, or is to be, done: *Provided further,* That when the inspection is made for a person, firm, or corporation, not conducting the business of slaughtering animals for food at a slaughterhouse constructed and equipped as required by this ordinance, the fee for such inspection shall be collected by the inspector at the time of the inspection, and the same shall be forthwith paid to the city collector and credited to the person, firm, or corporation paying for such inspection.

Fourth. Cattle shall be allowed to stand for a period of at least 24 hours and calves and small animals 12 hours at the place of slaughter before killing.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to slaughter any animals mentioned in this ordinance, the flesh or meat of which is to be sold for food in the city of Sacramento, shall give notice to the food and market inspector of said city, at least 24 hours before such slaughtering is to take place, that the services of an inspector thereof will be required.

SEC. 8. The person in charge of the slaughtering shall notify the inspector at the close of each day at what time on the following day the work of slaughtering will be commenced, and if no slaughtering is to be done on the following day, then he shall notify the inspector at what time and on what succeeding day the work of slaughtering will next be commenced.

SEC. 9. The days and parts of day during which the work of slaughtering any animal mentioned in this ordinance may be done, shall be fixed by agreement between the holder of the permit for such slaughtering and the food and market inspector or assistant inspector delegated by said food and market inspector for such purpose.

SEC. 10. If inspection be granted by the health officer as provided in this ordinance, the said health officer shall designate each slaughterhouse to be inspected by a number, which number shall be used on the mark, stamp or brand of all meats inspected therein.

SEC. 11. No slaughtering shall be done nor inspections made on Sunday, unless a special permit in writing be granted therefor by the food and market inspector.

SEC. 12. The carcasses of animals which have had no ante mortem inspection by the food and market inspector of the city of Sacramento shall not be officially inspected, except in the case where the carcass offered for inspection in the city of Sacramento has the thoracic organs and liver attached thereto by the natural attachments.

If upon examination the food and market inspector shall find such carcass free from disease and otherwise sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food, and if it shall appear to his satisfaction that the same was killed and handled in a clean and sanitary manner and has been properly protected while in transit, the same shall be marked as inspected and passed.

If such carcass be found unwholesome, unsound, diseased, or otherwise unfit by reason of the manner in which the same was killed, handled or transported, or for any other purpose, such inspector shall require the same to be destroyed for food purposes.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, except the food and market inspector herein provided for, or a duly appointed assistant food and market inspector, to have in possession, keep or use any mark, stamp or brand provided or used for marking, stamping or branding, as inspected and passed, any article herein required to be so marked, stamped or branded. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to have in possession, keep, make, or use any mark, stamp, or brand having thereon a device or words similar in character or import to the marks, stamps, or brands provided or used for marking, stamping or branding such articles, denoting that the same has been inspected and passed.

SEC. 14. If the fees herein provided for are not paid promptly upon the day the same becomes due under the terms of this ordinance, no inspection shall be furnished to the person, firm, or corporation so in default, until the whole amount due is paid to the city of Sacramento.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the food and market inspector or his assistants, and they are hereby empowered, to enter any place where meat or flesh of any animal mentioned in this ordinance, or the products thereof, may be stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale; and also every establishment where meat is manufactured into articles of food or preserved, cured, canned, or otherwise prepared for food, and inspect the same, and whenever such meat or flesh shall, upon inspection and examination, be found not marked, stamped, or branded, showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes, as in this ordinance provided, the said food and market inspector or his assistants, shall make special investigation as to whether such meat or flesh be fit for human food, and if he shall find the same unfit he shall condemn the same as unfit for human food, and shall mark and mutilate the same, and make the fact of such condemnation apparent, and shall immediately, by notice in writing, order the same to be removed within four hours and destroyed in the same manner and under the same terms and conditions and according to the same regulations as provided for the removal and destruction of other condemned foods.

SEC. 16. The health department shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations similar to the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, respecting sanitation of establishments, construction and sanitation of hog, sheep, and cattle corrals and pens, ante mortem examination and inspection, post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter, disposal of diseased carcasses or organs, retaining rooms, condemned rooms, tank rooms, tanks and tanking, tags, brands, stamps, and trade labels, reinspection, carcasses not inspected, ante mortem, preparation of meat and meat food products, transportation, reports, appeals, and interpretation and definition of words and terms.

The health department shall also adopt rules for the appointment and assignment of inspectors, the organization of employees, and application for and revocation of permits. It shall be the duty of the food and market inspector or his assistants in determining what constitutes diseased or unwholesome meat or meat unfit for human consumption to be guided by the specifications contained in the regulation of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture governing the inspection of meats.

SEC. 17. The commissioner in charge of the department shall appoint such number of assistant food and market inspectors as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have, keep, sell, or expose for sale, for human food, the flesh of any domestic animal other than cattle, sheep, swine, goats, or domesticated hare or rabbits.

SEC. 19. Every person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, and every inspector who shall willfully pass as fit meats which are unfit for human consumption, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than 5 days nor more than 100 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 20. Until the city of Sacramento shall provide a food and market inspector, as referred to in this ordinance, the powers, duties, and obligations conferred and imposed upon the food and market inspector herein shall be conferred and imposed upon and performed by the milk, food, and market inspector of the city of Sacramento, and to that end and until such time, for all of the purposes of this ordinance, wherever the term "food and market inspector" is used in this ordinance, the same shall be read and construed to be "milk, food, and market inspector."

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Tenement Houses—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Mar. 5, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Water supply.*—It shall be the duty of every owner, trustee, and lessee of every tenement house in the city, when and wherever the city water mains extend, and are available, to provide and to maintain in every such tenement house, on each floor thereof, in a hallway or other inclosed space common and readily accessible to all tenants on that floor, at least one sink with a supply of running water thereto: *Provided, however,* That in such tenements or on such floors thereof as have no common hallway or other inclosed space, said sink and water may be otherwise suitably placed, with suitable safeguards against freezing, in a place common and readily accessible to all tenants of the respective floors, under special permit and direction from the supervisor of plumbing, and it shall be the duty of every owner, trustee, and lessee to furnish water thereto in sufficient quantities at all times of the year during all hours of the day or night: *Provided,* That a failure in a general supply of water by the city shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of the owner, trustee, or lessee to furnish such supply. No woodwork shall inclose such sinks, but the space underneath the same shall be left entirely open, and the same shall be provided with drains and otherwise constructed as required by law. In every tenement house hereafter erected, or building converted to tenement house purposes, there shall be provided, within each apartment thereof, appurtenant to the same, at least one sink with running water as hereinbefore described and provided.

SEC. 2. *Lights in hallways.*—In every tenement house of two or more stories a proper safely placed light, unobstructed by any colored glass or other obstruction, shall be provided and kept by the owner, trustee, or lessee in the common hallways, so as to light up such halls and stairways every night from sunset to sunrise throughout the year.

In every tenement house where the common halls and stairs are not provided with windows opening directly to the street, alley, yard, or court, or such halls and stairs as are insufficiently provided with natural light, the owner, trustee, or lessee of such tenement house shall keep a proper safely placed light burning, unobstructed by any colored globe or other obstruction, in the common hallways, so as to light up such halls and stairways from sunrise to sunset throughout the year.

SEC. 3. *Repair and sanitation.*—It shall be the duty of every owner, trustee, or lessee of every tenement house to provide for and to maintain the same in all parts in good repair, and to keep the common halls, stairs, porches, passages, areas, yards, courts, basement, cellars, water-closets, and other common appurtenances connected with or belonging to the same, clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, ashes, or other refuse, and in a sanitary condition. It shall be the duty of every

tenant or occupant of any room or apartment in a tenement house of his, her, or their occupancy, or under his, her, or their control, to keep such room or apartment, the water-closet, and any other appurtenances to such apartment, clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, ashes, or other refuse, and in a sanitary condition.

The walls of every covered court in a tenement house, unless built of a light-colored brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner, trustee, or lessee, or shall be painted a light color and shall be so maintained. Such whitewash or paint shall be renewed whenever renewal thereof is practically necessary.

No tenement house, nor any part thereof, shall be used as a place of storage for feed, fruit, vegetables, hay, straw, excelsior, or cotton, nor for the storage or handling of rags or junk, nor for the storage of any articles or materials dangerous to life or health.

It shall be the duty of every owner, trustee, and lessee of every tenement house wherein more than eight families reside, and in which the owner, trustee, or lessee does not reside, to keep and maintain a janitor, housekeeper, or other authorized caretaker, who shall reside in said house or be in immediate charge and care of the same, and who shall also be under the obligation and be held responsible for the like observance of the duties by law imposed upon such owner, trustee, and lessee for the sanitation, care, and direction of such tenement.

SEC. 4. Basement rooms for human habitation.—No cellar of any tenement house shall be occupied for human habitation. No basement shall be so occupied unless it complies with the following requirements:

a. All basement rooms in any existing tenement house shall be at least 7 feet in every part from floor to ceiling.

b. All basement rooms shall be provided with such windows, such area, or window space, and such floor area as is by law provided for other living rooms and apartments.

c. All basement rooms shall be well drained and dry and otherwise fit for human habitation.

SEC. 5. Number of occupants.—No apartment nor any room of any tenement house shall be occupied as and for living or sleeping use and purposes by a greater number of persons than will afford or allow to each occupant thereof over 12 years of age 500 cubic feet of air space and to each occupant thereof not over 12 years of age 350 cubic feet of air space contained within such apartment or room, outside of bathroom and closet space: *Provided, however,* That the foregoing shall not apply where such persons or occupant constitute one single family consisting of the head of such family and of other members of the same, who are of immediate kin to and dependent upon such head.

SEC. 6. Terms and definitions.—The terms in this ordinance shall have the meanings respectively assigned to the same by section 61A, ordinance 24330, as far as said section is applicable and defines the terms herein.

SEC. 7. Penalty.—Any owner, trustee, lessee, janitor, housekeeper, caretaker, tenants, or occupants of any tenement house who shall violate, disobey, neglect, or fail to comply with or resist the enforcement of any of the provisions of this ordinance in the matter of and with respect to any tenement house by him or them owned, leased, rented, managed, controlled, or occupied, or who shall be in immediate charge and care of said tenement house, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$200 for each offense, and every day on which there shall be any such violations, disobedience, or the like, of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 8. This ordinance shall go into effect 10 days after its approval except as to section 7 thereof, providing for misdemeanors and penalties for violation, etc., which latter provision shall go into effect and be in force at and after six months after approval of this ordinance.

Tenement Houses—Construction. (Ord. Apr. 3, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Article 4 of chapter 6 of the Revised Code of St. Louis, 1912, is hereby amended by striking out sections 478 and 520, and there is hereby enacted in lieu thereof the following new sections, relating to the same subjects and to be known by the same numbers, respectively, as follows:

SEC. 478. *Windows.*—Every room in every tenement house shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street, or upon an alley, yard, or court, and the total window area in each window shall be at least one-eighth the superficial floor area of the room, but never less than 15 square feet in area between the stop beads, and all the sash in each such window shall be made and maintained so as to readily open said window to one-half its area. It shall be unlawful, after the passage of this ordinance, to construct any room in any apartment house, hotel, tenement, or lodging house, which is not provided for with outside windows as above required.

SEC. 520. *Water-closets.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected or building converted to tenement house purposes there shall be, except as hereinafter provided, a separate water-closet for each apartment, placed within the apartment in a separate compartment with an area not less than 2 feet 6 inches wide in the clear. Said compartment shall be inclosed with plastered partitions extending from the floor to the ceiling. But nothing in this section shall prevent a water-closet from being placed in a bathroom or in a compartment adjoining a bathroom, provided the said compartment has a window opening on a street, alley, yard, or court or is connected with the bathroom by a window containing not less than 15 square feet of surface, both sashes of which shall readily open.

When, however, apartments consist of one or more rooms each, there may be one water-closet for each two compartments: *Provided*, That the aggregate number of rooms in the two apartments does not exceed three: *And provided further*, That the water-closet is between or adjacent to the apartments and is not separated from either of them by a public hallway, and is accessible to each of them without passing through a room or another apartment. Said water-closet appliances shall be of durable nonabsorbent material, properly sewer connected with individual traps, with properly connected flush tanks providing an ample flush of water to cleanse the bowl thoroughly, with suitable provisions to prevent freezing and otherwise constructed as provided by law; the floor of such water-closet compartment shall be waterproof; no woodwork shall inclose the space underneath the seat of water-closets. Each bathroom and each water-closet compartment shall have a window opening upon a street, alley, yard, or court. Such a window shall have an area at least 3 square feet for each compartment between the stop beads, and the entire window shall be constructed so as to readily open. When, however, a bathroom or water-closet compartment on the top floor is lighted and ventilated by a skylight over it no window shall be necessary: *Provided*, That the roof of such skylight contains at least 3 square feet of glazed surface and is arranged so as to readily open. Every water-closet compartment shall be provided with the proper means to light the same at night.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Milk and Milk Products—Care and Sale. (Ord. 3156, Aug. 27, 1913, as amended Dec. 8, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver or bring into the city of St. Paul for sale, any milk, cream, condensed milk, skim milk, or buttermilk, or any of them, unless such milk, cream, condensed milk, skim milk, or buttermilk is contained in a can or receptacle sealed by the shipper with a metal or other seal sufficient to prevent tainting, contamination, or infection from external sources, nor unless such

can or receptacle shall have such seal intact at the time it is brought into said city. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, offer or expose for sale, dispose of, or deliver to any person, any milk, condensed milk, skim milk, cream, or buttermilk, or any of them, or have any milk, cream, condensed milk, skim milk, or buttermilk, or any of them, in his, her, or its possession, within the city of St. Paul, with intent to sell, offer, or expose the same for sale, or to deliver the same to any person, which milk, cream, condensed milk, skim milk, or buttermilk such person or corporation knows or has reason to believe was received in or brought into the said city in a can or other receptacle which was not sealed or which did not have its seal intact, in accordance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale, within the city of St. Paul, any milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk at retail, or for family trade, unless such milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk shall be contained in a glass bottle or jar, tightly capped or sealed, which said glass bottle or jar, shall have indelibly indicated upon the cover or cap thereof in a legible and conspicuous manner, the name of the person, firm, or corporation bottling said milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk in such bottle or glass jar. That said milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk shall be bottled at the dairies or point of distribution and not on any wagon or conveyance used to deliver the same.

SEC. 3. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or keep with the intention of selling, any milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk in stores, restaurants, hotels, saloons, or in any other public place within the city of St. Paul, where other merchandise than milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk is sold, unless such milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk is kept, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or sold, in tightly closed and capped bottles or receptacles of a similar character, sufficient to prevent taint, contamination, or infection from external sources.

SEC. 4. The mixing of any two or more of the following articles, viz: whole milk, skim milk, cream, condensed milk, and buttermilk, by any person, firm, or corporation for the purpose or with the intent of offering such mixture for sale for human consumption within the corporate limits of the city of St. Paul, is hereby prohibited and declared unlawful; and every can or vessel containing any one of the above-named articles shall have painted or otherwise displayed on two sides thereof, in plain letters of sufficient size and color to enable the same to be clearly seen and easily read, the name of the article therein contained: *Provided, however,* That that part of this section which applies to having the name of the article painted on the vessel containing the same shall not apply to such articles as are sold in bottles. In such case, the name of any such article, when sold in bottles, shall be printed, stamped, or painted clearly and legibly on the cap, cork, or cover closing such bottles.

SEC. 5. No person, firm, or corporation engaged in or carrying on the business of vending milk, skim milk, cream, or buttermilk, or any of them, within the corporate limits of the city of St. Paul, or any of the officers, servants, agents, or employees of any of them shall use any vessel, bottle, or container whatever for holding or containing milk, skim milk, cream, or buttermilk, intended for sale for human consumption, or sold for human consumption, unless such vessel, bottle, or container shall be thoroughly cleansed before using and clean at the time of using; and no vessel, bottle, or container shall be refilled with milk, skim milk, cream, or buttermilk unless such vessel, bottle, or container shall have been thoroughly cleansed before being refilled, and clean at the time that they or any of them are or is refilled. Any officer, director, servant, agent, or employee of any corporation, firm, or person engaged in or carrying on the business of vending or selling milk, skim milk, cream, or buttermilk, or any of them, within the corporate limits of the city of St. Paul, violating any of the provisions of this section shall be personally responsible therefor, and liable to punishment hereunder equally with their masters, principals, or employers.

SEC. 6. Any person, persons, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 or by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.

SALEM, MASS.

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care and Sale. (Reg. 28, Bd. of H., June 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building which is used for the stabling of horses, or other animals, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the manufacturing and storage room for ice cream is separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the board of health.

SEC. 2. All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be provided with tight walls and floors and kept constantly clean. The walls and floors of said rooms shall be of such construction as to permit rapid and thorough cleansing. The room or rooms aforesaid shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale, or distribution of ice cream, and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam. Vessels used in the manufacture and sale of ice cream shall not be employed as containers for other substances than ice cream.

SEC. 3. All establishments in which ice cream is manufactured shall be equipped with facilities for the proper cleansing of the hands of operatives, and all persons immediately before engaging in the mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream, or its subsequent freezing and handling, shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them cleanly during such manufacture and handling. All persons shall be dressed in clean outer garments while engaged in the manufacture and handling of ice cream.

SEC. 4. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding section, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

SEC. 5. All vehicles used in the conveyance of ice cream for sale or distribution shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from offensive odors.

SEC. 6. Ice cream kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator. Such box or refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for, and shall be kept tightly closed, except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of ice cream or ice, and they shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.

SEC. 7. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, and distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or in his family, or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the Salem board of health and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of ice cream until authorized to resume the same by the said board of health. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such disease shall be used to hold or convey ice cream until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

SEC. 8. All cream, milk, or skimmed milk employed in the manufacture of ice cream shall before use be kept at a temperature not higher than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

SEC. 9. No old or melted ice cream or ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.

SEC. 10. No person shall sell or offer for sale in the city of Salem any ice cream or preparation similar thereto until the place of manufacture of the same, the utensils, and receptacles used, and the wagon or other means of carrying the same shall have

been examined by an inspector of the board of health. Such inspector, when satisfied as to the cleanliness of all articles used, shall provide such person with his certificate to that effect.

Inspectors shall examine all articles used in the business as often as they may deem necessary and whenever an inspector shall certify that proper cleanliness is not observed, either in the place of manufacture, in the implements, materials, or manner of making ice cream, etc., or in the manner of carrying or selling the same, no further sales of such ice cream shall be allowed until the objectionable features are removed and the inspector so certifies.

Milk—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. 26, Bd. of H., June 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the production, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk in the city of Salem except in accordance with the provisions of revised laws of Massachusetts and of acts of the legislature additional thereto, or in amendment thereof, and in compliance with the following rules and regulations of the board of health of said city.

SEC. 2. Every person, firm, or corporation producing, keeping, or offering for sale milk in the city of Salem shall annually, before the first day of June, be licensed so to do by the milk inspector of said city.

SEC. 3. No milk shall be produced, kept, sold, or offered for sale in the city of Salem from any cow or cows that are not properly cared for, or that have not, within one year, been examined by competent authority and certified to be free from all diseases dangerous to the public health, or that are kept in a stable that is not in a clean, healthful, and sanitary condition, and that is not open to inspection by the board of health or the milk inspector at all times.

SEC. 4. No milk shall be produced, kept, sold, or offered for sale in the city of Salem unless it has been strained, mixed, and cooled immediately after it is drawn from the cow. Said milk shall not be strained, mixed, or cooled in any room which is not provided with tight walls and floor of such construction as will allow easy and thorough cleaning, or which is not kept constantly clean, or which is occupied by horses, cows, or other animals; or in any room which is used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the storage room for milk is separated from the other parts of the building and provision made for the exclusion of outside dust and flies, to the satisfaction of the board of health.

SEC. 5. Milk kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, market, bakery, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered cooler box or refrigerator. No vessel containing milk for sale shall be allowed to stand outside of said cooler box or refrigerator, except while a sale of said milk is being made. Every such cooler box or refrigerator shall be properly drained, cleansed, and cared for and shall be tightly closed, except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction of milk or ice, and shall be kept only in such locations as shall be approved by the board of health.

SEC. 6. The milk inspector shall, under the direction of this board, investigate and take samples, to determine the quality of the milk sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or intended for sale in this city: and he shall make, or cause to be made, examinations and inspections thereof, to ascertain whether or not adulterated or impure milk is sold, kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or intended for sale in said city, contrary to the statutes of this Commonwealth or to the provisions of these rules and regulations. He shall visit dairies supplying milk in and to the inhabitants of the city of Salem, and all places where milk is stored, kept, or offered for sale as often as deemed necessary by this board, and he shall report the conditions thereof at the time of such inspection, in writing, to this board. He shall act as agent and prosecuting officer for the board of health in all matters pertaining to milk.

SEC. 7. All cans, bottles, or other vessels of any sort used in the production, storage, sale, or distribution of milk in this city shall be cleaned and sterilized with boiling

water or steam before they are again used for the same purpose; and all cans, measures, or other utensils made of metal shall be kept free from dents and rust, and there shall be proper appliances for washing all utensils used in the production, mixing, storage, sale, or distribution of milk; and all such utensils shall be washed, cleaned, and sterilized with boiling water or steam, regularly, after being so used. The filling of bottles, except at the dairy or creamery, is prohibited.

SEC. 8. The water used in washing apparatus and utensils must be from a public water supply, or if from any other source its use must be subject to the approval of the board of health.

SEC. 9. No milk shall be brought into or carried within the city of Salem for the purpose of sale which has been carried upon any wagon or vehicle which is not clean and free from offensive odors, or upon which swill refuse, garbage, or decaying, unwholesome, or filthy matter is carried.

SEC. 10. No person, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall, in the city of Salem, sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or skimmed milk which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or cream which contains more than 1,000,000 bacteria per c. c., or milk or cream which has been pasteurized, sterilized, or otherwise artificially heated which contains more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or milk, skimmed milk, or cream which has a temperature higher than 50° F.

SEC. 11. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk for sale in this city shall notify the board of health immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or his family, or among his employees, or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold, or distributed, and at the same time shall suspend the sale or distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the board of health. No vessel which has been handled by a person suffering from any disease, or which is on the premises of a person in whose family or household infectious disease exists, shall be removed to hold or convey milk until it has been thoroughly disinfected and sterilized under the supervision of an agent of the board of health.

SEC. 12. Bottles or other milk containers shall not be left with any family in which there is any contagious disease, but milk may be delivered to such families by pouring into vessels furnished by said families. No bottle or other container previously left with any family in which a contagious disease occurs shall be removed therefrom except with the consent of the board of health in writing.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of enabling the board of health to carry out and enforce the provisions of these rules and regulations, the milk inspector, acting as the authorized agent of, or any other qualified inspector or agent of the board of health, or any member of said board, shall, at all times, have free access to all barns, stables, dairies, creameries, stores, wagons, and all other buildings or premises in which cattle are kept, from which any part of the milk supply of the city of Salem is obtained, or in which milk is received, kept, bottled, canned, or offered for sale, for the purpose of making inspection of said premises, cattle, vehicles, cans, vessels, measures, and other utensils used in conducting the handling, sale, and delivery of milk, and for the purpose of taking, for analysis or other tests to determine its quality, samples of milk kept or intended for sale in the city of Salem.

SEC. 14. Whoever tests milk or cream which is to be offered for sale in any form, by tasting, shall do so by means of a spoon or piece of wood, paper, cardboard, or other article; and such spoon, piece of wood, paper, cardboard, or other article shall not again be brought in contact with the milk intended for sale or be used for testing milk until after being thoroughly washed and sterilized. No person shall permit his hands, fingers, lips, or tongue to come in contact with milk intended for sale in

any form. All persons engaged in the tasting, mixing, or handling of milk for sale in any form shall, before engaging in such tasting, mixing, or handling, thoroughly clean his hands and finger nails, and keep them clean and dry during such tasting, mixing, or handling. No person shall permit his hands, while wet, to remain or pass over any open vessel containing milk intended for sale in any form. No person shall fill a jar, can, or other receptacle with milk while the aforesaid jar, can, or other receptacle is held over an open vessel containing milk intended for sale in any form. No person who has sore throat, diarrhea, or is suffering from any other disturbance of the bowels, or has symptoms of infectious or contagious disease, shall engage in the handling of milk which is to be offered for sale or which is for sale.

SEC. 15. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in rooms in which milk is handled, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

SEC. 16. Dealers in milk are prohibited from allowing any person or persons not in their employ to loiter about the milk room or handle any vessel or utensil used in the sale and distribution of milk.

SEC. 17. Every person, firm, or corporation in the city of Salem, engaged in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk from dairies shall, upon request from the board, certify that the above rules are complied with by said dairies.

SEC. 18. All milk, after pasteurization, must be at once cooled and placed in a sterilized container, the container sealed, and delivered to the consumer in the original container. Pasteurized milk shall be distinctly labeled as such, together with the temperature at which it is pasteurized, and the shortest length of exposure to that temperature, and the date of pasteurization.

Foodstuffs—Care and Sale. (Reg. 27, Bd. of H., June 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordered that, except during the process of sale or while in the act of loading or unloading vehicles, no cut meat, fish, poultry, shucked shellfish, dried or preserved fruits, dates, figs, cut fruits, cut melons, cracked nuts, nut meats, popped corn, candies, confectionery, cherries, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, maple sugar, or bakers' products, which are intended for sale for human food, shall be conveyed from place to place, or kept in an open window or doorway, or kept outside of a building or in any public or private way of the city of Salem, unless so covered with clean material and so placed as to be protected from dust, flies, and animals.

SEC. 2. Every person being the occupant or lessee of any room, stall, building, or other place, and every person being the owner or person in charge of any stand, case, rack, bench, pushcart, or other vehicle, where or from which human food is kept, stored, sold, or offered for sale, shall maintain such room, stall, building, or other place, stand, case, rack, bench, pushcart, or other vehicle and its appurtenance in a clean and wholesome condition.

SEC. 3. All persons while engaged in the handling of articles of food in such room, stall, building, or other place shall wear clean outer garments, and shall be free from contagious or infectious disease.

SEC. 4. No room in which articles of food are prepared, kept, stored, sold, or offered for sale, shall be used for domestic purposes or open directly into any room so used, unless the conditions of such room are approved by the board of health. In no such room shall there be a water-closet unless the same is approved by the board of health. All shops and stores used for the sale of articles of food shall be equipped with such lavatory accommodations as the board of health may order and approve.

SEC. 5. The use of unclean paper for the wrapping of articles of food is prohibited.

SEC. 6. Every peddler of foodstuffs from wagons or carts, in addition to the clean covering provided for in this regulation, shall keep in his wagon or cart a water-tight and sufficient receptacle for the wastes of his business, and such wastes shall be so disposed of as not to cause a nuisance.

SALEM, OREG.**Foodstuffs—Screening Required. (Ord. May 13, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer or agent thereof, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, or November, to offer or display or have for sale as human food any fruits, meats, candies, or confections except citrus fruit, melons, bananas, and apples, in any market or other place in the city of Salem, Oreg., unless the same shall be covered with netting, screening, or some other material, or be kept in cases that will completely and effectively protect any such fruit, meat, candies, or confections from being accessible to flies or other insects.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or officer or agent thereof, to maintain or operate the kitchen of any restaurant, hotel, lunch counter, or other place where food is served to the public, any candy factory, meat market or store, fish market or store, bakery or grocery store or other place where foodstuffs and goods are sold without providing, during the months of the year above named, effective screens of either wire or other material at all outside openings of such kitchens, markets, stores, or other places for the purpose of excluding flies and other insects from such places.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation, or the officers or agent of any such corporation, who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the recorder's court be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment for one day for each \$2 of such fine not exceeding 20 days or by both fine and imprisonment.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.**Garbage, Refuse, and Manure—Care and Disposal—Nuisances. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)**

Rule 1. The local health authority shall examine into all garbage, offal, disposal, nuisances detrimental to public health, sources of filth, and causes of sickness within this city, and the owner or occupant shall cause such to be removed, destroyed, or prevented, as the case may require. And it shall be unlawful for any person within this city to allow any garbage, offal, or any substance detrimental to public health to accumulate or to remain on the premises owned, occupied, or controlled by him.

Rule 2. Certain grounds shall be selected by the mayor or city council and designated as dumping grounds for the emptying and final disposal of garbage, offal, night soil, carcasses of dead animals, and refuse of all kinds, which place shall be so situated as to cause as little nuisance as possible, and it shall be the duty of the scavengers or other persons to haul said refuse to said grounds, and the local health authorities shall see that such places are kept in as sanitary condition as possible at all times.

Rule 3. It shall be the duty of every owner or proprietor of every livery stable to construct a water-tight box or bin of sufficient size to hold not more than one wagon load of manure, in which all offal or droppings of animals shall be kept, and the contents of said box must be carted off once a week or oftener when filled or whenever it becomes a nuisance.

Rule 4. No person shall throw or deposit any garbage, offal, night soil, dead carcasses of animals or filth into or where same would drain into any public or private well, cistern, or other water supply.

Rule 5. All cattle, horse, or hog pens, stables or inclosures in which any cattle, horse, or hogs may be kept or confined shall be so drained, and all offal so removed as to create no offensive odor or smell.

* * * * *

Rule 8. All occupants or owners of property shall keep same thoroughly drained so that no waste or stagnant water be allowed to collect thereon.

Privies, Care of—Sewer Connections. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 6. No person owning or occupying any premises shall knowingly construct or keep or allow to be kept on their premises any privy, the contents whereof are exposed to view, or can be seen from any street or other public place, or to allow the contents to become offensive or unsanitary, or discharge the contents of a privy or water-closet into any street, alley, public thoroughfare, or other public place, or upon the premises of any other person.

Rule 7. All owners or occupants of premises in this city having privies or box closets on such premises must, if within 200 feet of any public sewer, make permanent sanitary connection with the same. Where no sewer exists and privies or box closets are used they are required to have under each such privy or closet a barrel, box, or other water-tight receptacle overground in which lime, ashes, pulverized dust, or some one of the approved disinfectant solutions shall be used in such a manner as not to create a nuisance; said box or other receptacle shall be emptied when full, or at any time when its condition shall become unsanitary; no pit or cesspool shall be allowed to form, and such box closet shall have hinged lids of wood, or wire gauze doors so contrived as to prevent ingress or egress of flies or other disease-breeding insects.

Burial—Disinterment. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 9. Burial of bodies dead of Asiatic cholera, plague, smallpox, or typhus fever shall take place as early as possible, and in no instance later than 18 hours after death. The transportation of such bodies except by hearse or undertaker's wagon is positively forbidden, and no public funeral shall be allowed.

Rule 10. The sextons of the various cemeteries in this city shall have authority, upon application of the proper owners or heirs of the tombs, vaults, and graves, to open same. But no tombs, vaults, and graves shall be opened before one year for an adult and six months for a child, where human bodies were interred, unless by special permission from the health officer: *Provided*, That no tomb, vault, or grave shall be opened by any sexton, where death has resulted from any contagious disease, until two years shall have elapsed from the date of such death and burial.

Rule 11. A sexton or other person desirous of disinterring or removing the body of a human being from one cemetery to another cemetery or to another part of the same cemetery, or from a receiving vault or tomb elsewhere, shall first obtain a written permit from the local health authority, and such permit shall state specifically where such body is to be buried or entombed and the manner of its removal.

Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 12. All slaughterhouses supplying meat to the inhabitants of this city must have an abundant supply of water from a well or other source which is not contaminated. This water must be applied with adequate pressure through a hose to all parts of the room or rooms used for the purpose of slaughtering or preparing meats for consumption as human food.

Rule 13. All such slaughterhouses must have water-tight floors. The floor must be thoroughly washed each day after the slaughtering is completed, and the effluvia shall not be allowed to drain underneath the building or collect in pools near by, nor shall such effluvia be conducted into any stream or pond or allowed to contaminate any well whose waters are used in connection with the slaughterhouse, or that may be used for domestic purposes.

Rule 14. The walls and all exposed surfaces on the inside of a slaughterhouse must be cleaned by washing or scraping as often as necessary in order to keep the premises in proper sanitary condition. If the walls are not painted they must be whitewashed

or calcimined at least every three months. Painted walls must be repainted at least once a year.

Rule 15. All rooms where animals are killed or where meat is handled or displayed or kept for any length of time must be completely screened, at all doors, windows, and other openings, and properly protected from flies.

Rule 16. Where floors or other parts of a building or tables or other parts of the equipment are so old or in such condition that they can not readily be made sanitary, they shall be removed and replaced by suitable materials, or otherwise put in a condition acceptable to the local health authority.

Rule 17. All trucks, trays, and other receptacles, all chutes, platforms, racks, tables, etc., and all knives, saws, cleavers, and all other tools and all utensils and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, or other process shall be thoroughly cleaned daily if used.

Rule 18. The aprons, overalls, or other outer clothing of employees, who handle meat in contact with such clothing shall be of a material that is readily cleansed and made sanitary, and shall be cleaned daily if used. All persons who handle meats or meat-food products shall be required to keep their hands clean.

Rule 19. All offal and refuse must be removed from the slaughterhouse on the day of slaughtering and disposed of in a sanitary manner.

Rule 20. Slaughterhouse shall be provided with a screened room in which the carcass shall be placed directly after being slaughtered, and kept till removed from premises. Cooling and storage rooms for meats must be properly ventilated.

Rule 21. All pens and enclosures connected with any slaughterhouse must be kept in a sanitary condition and must be thoroughly cleaned out once a week.

Rule 22. No slaughtering shall be done in barns, sheds, shipping pens, or other building not designed or suitable for slaughtering of animals and the handling, dressing and cooling of meats; nor shall any slaughtering be done outside of any building except in rural districts and for private consumption.

Rule 23. The local health authority, or a duly appointed inspector, shall be an inspector of animals and meat supplies intended for human consumption within his jurisdiction, and he may inspect meat intended for food after it is taken to the market.

Rule 24. Whenever provisions for the inspection of meats is provided for by the appointment of a regular meat inspector, no person or persons shall sell, or offer for sale, in this city any meat intended for human consumption, whether slaughtered within such district or elsewhere, unless the same has first been inspected and approved by such duly appointed and commissioned inspector.

Foodstuffs, Protection and Sale—Markets, Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 25. Carts or vehicles in which meat or meat-food products, vegetables, fruits, or fish are transported, peddled, or delivered shall be so constructed as to protect the meat from contamination by flies, dust or other extraneous matter, must be washed daily and maintained in a sanitary and cleanly condition.

Rule 26. Meat, whether entire carcasses, quarters, or cuts thereof, shall not be conveyed through the streets by team or otherwise unless properly wrapped or otherwise protected from contamination, and such covering shall be kept clean and sanitary.

Rule 26½. Section 1. Every person, firm, or corporation keeping, maintaining, or being in charge of any factory, public or private market, stall, shop, store, warehouse, cold-storage cart, wagon, or other vehicle, in or from which any meat, meat products, fish, oysters, or other sea food, game, birds, fowl, fruit, berries, vegetables, bread or bakery products, milk or milk products, ice cream, soft drinks, candies, or other articles or substances intended for human consumption are manufactured, held, kept, stored, exposed, or offered for sale, or distribution shall keep the same in a clean, pure, and wholesome condition.

Sec. 2. All meat, meat products, fish and other sea food, vegetables, berries, fruit, and other articles of substances of food or drink heretofore mentioned in section 1, stored, kept or exposed for sale, within the city of San Angelo shall be kept not less than 2 feet above the floor of the building, shop, or place where they are so exposed, unless such articles or substances are covered, cased, or stored so as to be inaccessible to the excretions of dogs.

Sec. 3. All fruit and vegetable stands, and stores, and hucksters wagons, carts, or vehicles shall be completely screened as a protection against flies and dust. The floors shall be thoroughly scrubbed once each day and all refuse, decaying fruits and vegetables, or other organic matter shall not be left exposed to the atmosphere of the room, but must be kept in a closed receptacle which must be emptied once daily.

Sec. 4. All hucksters' delivery or peddling wagons in which fruits, vegetables, or other fresh food products are peddled or delivered shall be so constructed as to protect said products from contamination by flies or other extraneous matter, must be washed daily and maintained in a sanitary and cleanly condition.

Rule 27. Meat markets, fish markets, vegetable and fruit markets, and butcher shops or stalls shall be completely screened as a protection against flies, the floors shall be thoroughly scrubbed once each day, and scraps of meat, offal, bones, and other refuse organic matter shall not be left exposed to the atmosphere of the room, but must be kept in a closed receptacle, which must be emptied once daily; the meat for sale shall not be kept exposed to the air except in such quantities as are needed for immediate use, but shall be kept in adequate refrigerators or ice chests; all tainted meat shall be removed from the premises at once, and fixtures, rooms, and premises must be maintained in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

Rule 28. The room or compartments in which meat or meat food products are prepared, cured, stored, packed, or otherwise handled shall be properly lighted and ventilated and shall be so located that odors from toilet rooms or catch-basins, tank rooms, hide cellars, etc., do not permeate them. All rooms or compartments shall be provided with cuspidors, which employees who expectorate shall be required to use. Where meat food products are prepared in a market, i. e., sausage, lard, pickled pork, beef, etc., a separate room properly ventilated, lighted, and supplied with running water shall be provided for this purpose exclusively, with the exception that sausage may be ground in the market proper, if under suitable conditions.

Rule 29. No person shall sell or offer for sale any part of any animal carcass slaughtered when not in good health, nor any decaying or unwholesome animal matter, nor any article in which there has been used to any extent whatever any meat described, with the intent that the same may be used as a human food.

Milk; Production, Care, and Sale—Tuberculin Test. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 30. No building shall be used for stabling any cow or cows for dairy purposes which is not properly constructed, well lighted, ventilated, and provided with a floor that can be readily cleaned and drained.

Rule 31. No water-closet, privy, cesspool, urinal, inhabited room, or workshop shall be located within any building, shed, or room which is used for stabling cows for dairy purposes, or for the storage of milk or cream; nor shall any hog, horse, sheep, goat, or other animal be kept in any room used for such purpose.

Rule 32. No space in buildings or sheds used for stabling cows shall be less than 400 cubic feet for each cow, and the stalls thereof shall not be less than 4 feet in width.

Rule 33. All rooms and stables in which cows are kept for dairy purposes shall at all times be thoroughly cleaned and in good repair and shall be painted at least once each two years or whitewashed at least once each year.

Rule 34. All manure shall be removed from the room or stable in which cows are kept for dairy purposes at least once each day and shall not be stored where odors from the same will be noticeable at the stable.

Rule 35. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause the udder of each cow to be thoroughly washed and cleaned before each milking and be properly fed and watered.

Rule 36. Every person using any premises for keeping cows shall cause the yard in connection therewith to be provided with a proper receptacle for drinking water for such cows, and none but fresh, clean, pure water shall be stored in such receptacle.

Rule 37. Any inclosure in which cows are kept shall be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, and no garbage, urine, fecal matter or similar substances shall be placed or allowed to remain in such inclosure.

Rule 38. Every person keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of pails, cans, or other receptacles, made of glass, stoneware, glazed metal, or No. 1 tin, for the reception of, storage and delivery of milk, and shall cause all milk as soon as drawn from the cows to be removed from the room in which the cows are kept to a separate milk room.

Rule 39. The milk room shall be thoroughly screened with not coarser than 14 wire mesh and thoroughly protected against flies, kept scrupulously clean and free from dust, shall not be used as a living or sleeping room, and shall be separate from the barn or stable in which cows are kept. It shall be supplied with pure water and suitable facilities for straining, cooling, and storing milk, and washing and sterilizing all utensils and apparatus in which milk is received, stored, and delivered.

Rule 40. All cans, measures, bottles, and other receptacles of any sort used in the sale or handling of milk shall be sterilized (scalded with boiling water or live steam) daily.

Rule 41. All milk shall be strained through cloth, or wire-cloth strainers, and if kept in milk room longer than three hours shall be stored in a covered cooler or refrigerator.

Rule 42. All milk cans delivered to creameries or dealers in cities shall be covered with air-tight lids, and when conveyed in open wagons shall be covered with canvas while being so conveyed, and said canvas shall be cleansed by frequent washing.

Rule 43. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery or distribution of milk, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or his family or amongst his employees or their immediate associate, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the local health officer.

Rule 44. No person having an infectious disease, or having recently been in contact with a person having an infectious disease, shall milk or handle cows, measures, or other vessels used for milk intended for sale until all danger of communicating such disease to other persons shall have passed.

Rule 45. No bottle, can, or receptacle used for the reception or storage of milk shall be removed from a private house, apartment, or tenement wherein a person has an infectious disease without the approval of the local health officer.

Rule 46. All owners of dairy herds supplying this city with milk or milk-food products must, within 90 days from the passage of this act, have each and every animal in such herd carefully examined with the tuberculin test by or under the supervision of the local health officer for tuberculosis, and all animals found suffering with the disease shall be branded "T. B." on left shoulder in letters of not less than 4 inches in height, and shall be eliminated from the herd and isolated or killed.

Rule 47. Every veterinary surgeon or other person having knowledge of any animal used for dairy purposes being infected or suspected of infection with tuberculosis shall

report the same to the local health authority within 24 hours of the time of his first knowledge of the nature of such disease.

Rule 48. In the event that such animal suffering with tuberculosis be condemned and thought best by the local health authority that the same be slaughtered, it shall be the duty of the mayor to issue his order to the proper officer commanding him to seize said diseased animal or animals, and take same to some secluded place and kill them and bury or burn the carcass.

Rule 49. The reacting animals that show no physical evidence of the disease, after being branded and isolated, may be kept for breeding purposes.

Rule 50. The offspring from the infected cows must be promptly removed from their dams and must be fed on milk from nonreacting cows or the pasteurized (heated to a temperature of 165° F.) milk from the reacting ones.

Rule 51. If any of the branded and isolated cattle give evidence of enlarged glands or emaciation or other evidence of the disease advancing, they must be slaughtered.

Rule 52. The nonreacting animals must be examined and listed at least twice a year at intervals of six months, and if any of same react they must be branded and placed with the isolated ones.

Rule 53. The calves which are raised from the reacting cows, if they do not react to tuberculin, may be placed with the sound herd.

Rule 54. The branded and isolated cattle may be fattened and killed under proper inspection for beef, providing that the evidence is clear that the disease is localized.

Public Buildings—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 55. Every public building must—

(a) Be properly lighted and well ventilated.

(b) Where drinking water is furnished it must be pure and wholesome.

(c) The sweeping must be performed daily when in use and if possible at a time when the building is free from occupants and must be done in such a way that clouds of dust will not arise by the use of either the pneumatic vacuum process or by sprinkling sufficient sawdust, wet paper, or other wet material to allay the dust; said material to be dampened with a 2 per cent absolute formaldehyde or disinfectant approved by the State board of health.

(d) No feather dusting or dry dusting shall be practiced (except the pneumatic vacuum process), but a cloth wet with 2 per cent solution of absolute formaldehyde or other approved disinfectant must be used at least once daily or as often as occupied.

(e) Burlap, coco, Japanese or Chinese matting, or other absorbent covering shall not be used on the floors of assembly halls, dining rooms, halls, or stairways.

(f) Spitting on the floors or steps of any public building is hereby prohibited.

(g) Wide-mouthed cuspidors containing at least 4 ounces of 2 per cent formaldehyde or other approved disinfectant shall be provided in all public buildings except places of public worship in sufficient number for the convenience of the public. They must be cleaned thoroughly every day.

(h) Urinals and water-closets must be provided for all public buildings when completed and opened for use, they must be readily accessible, kept in proper sanitary condition, and if within 300 feet of any public sewer must make permanent sanitary connection with the same. Where no sewer system exists and privies or box closets are used they are required to have under each such privy or box closet a barrel, box, or other watertight receptacle overground in which lime, ashes, pulverized dust or some one of the approved disinfectant solutions shall be used in such a manner as not to create a nuisance; said box or other receptacle shall be emptied when full, or at any time when its condition shall become unsanitary; no pit or cesspool shall be allowed to form; and such box closet shall have hinged lids of wood, or wire gauze

doors so contrived as to prevent the ingress or egress of flies or other disease-breeding insects: *Provided*, That in public buildings not now having urinals and water-closets as above required they shall be provided with same within 90 days from the passage of this act.

(i) No janitor, elevator tender, porter, or other employee suffering from any contagious disease reportable under the provisions of the Sanitary Code for Texas, if in a communicable stage, shall be employed in any public building in this city.

(j) Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, eating or lunch stands, lodging houses, hospitals, sanatoria, together with their halls, galleries, staircases, and passages shall be scrubbed at least twice a week with soap and water, to which shall be added sufficient quantity of formaldehyde or approved disinfectant to make a 2 per cent solution.

(k) Public buildings enumerated in the preceding section must have all sleeping apartments, dining rooms, or other rooms where food is either prepared or eaten, screened with wire mesh gauze not coarser than 16 mesh, so as to effectively prevent the entrance of mosquitoes, flies, and other disease-breeding insects.

(l) The site of all public buildings must be thoroughly drained and no waste or stagnant water allowed to collect.

(m) Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, eating houses, all stores and cold drink stands and lunch stands in addition to the preceding requirements must have:

(n) Every ice box or refrigerator scoured with boiling water and aired at least once a week and oftener, if necessary, to keep clean and sweet. Ice must be washed before being put into the boxes or receptacles and must be handled with tongs.

(o) The walls and floors of all kitchens, kept in proper repair, and other precautions taken to prevent rats from infesting kitchens, store rooms, pantries, and places where provisions are kept.

(p) Every restaurant, boarding house, hotel, or other eating house shall provide a suitable covered receptacle for solid and liquid garbage and refuse, and said receptacle must be emptied and its contents removed from the premises at least once daily, and must provide also sufficient and adequate grease traps (if sewers be used) to secure proper and sanitary removal of said waste grease to prevent the escape of said grease into the sewer, gutter, or street. All poultry houses, coops, or pens that are being used by hotels, restaurants, or boarding houses to keep any kind of poultry in for the purpose of serving the public or private parties must be constructed as follows: To have water-tight floor built at sufficient angle to drain well; also water-tight roof, water, and feed troughs to be constructed to hook on outside. Said coops shall be cleaned out daily and bedded with fresh, dry, clean hay, or other suitable bedding. This to apply to any live poultry kept back of hotels, restaurants, or boarding houses. Also all slops, refuse, and organic matter from the kitchen must be kept in a covered receptacle which must be emptied and thoroughly cleaned once daily.

(q) All public buildings shall be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the local health authority with formaldehyde or other approved disinfectants whenever any dangerous communicable disease is discovered therein.

(r) All residences having been occupied by persons afflicted with tubercular germs, or any other dangerous, communicable, and infectious diseases, must be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the city health officer before being occupied by any other person.

NOTE.—The term public building is by law designated as any building owned by the State or any county or any city school building or college of every class, any dance hall, saloon, fire hall, skating rink, theater, theaterium, moving-picture show, circus, pavilion, office building, hotel, lodging house, restaurant, lecture hall, place of public worship, or any building or place used for the congregation, occupation, or entertainment, amusement, or instruction of the public.

Disinfectants, Standards for. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 56. The following shall be the standards prescribed and fixed for all disinfectants used for the prevention and control of contagious diseases, or used under the requirements of this code:

Standard disinfectant No. 1. Five per cent carbolic solution.

Standard disinfectant No. 2. One-tenth of 1 per cent (1-1000) solution of bichloride of mercury.

Standard disinfectant No. 3. Four per cent solution of chloride of lime.

Standard disinfectant No. 4. Those coal-tar disinfectants approved by the State board of health after thorough bacteriological tests have been made and are recommended for use in certain strength solutions.

Standards for areial disinfection. (a) Formaldehyde gas generated by the formalin-permanganate method, using $6\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of permanganate of potassium and 1 pint of formaldehyde solution (U. S. P.) to each 1,000 cubic feet of room space.

Any person who shall violate any of the rules and regulations contained in this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$200.